OCTOBER 1888.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boat and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

PRICE 4 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,427.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1888.

CUTLER PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.

Prices from

Rs. 12 per dozen.

Rs. 7 per dozen.

Examine cork, label and capsule.—All Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in the *mid-ship saloons*, special attention is called to the *advantageous* terms on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday.
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4225	600	W. D. Worcester,	5th Oct.
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne,	12th ,,
B.L.	SHANNON	1189	300	C. H. Bevington,	19th ,,
†	SIAM	041	500	H. Welch, R.N.R.	26th ,,
B.L.	ROME	5011	1,300	A. W. Adamson,	2nd Nov
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne,	9th ,,
B.L.	ARCADIA	3301	1,350	W. H. Andrews,	16th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. Welch,	23rd ,,
*	HYDASPES	2861	500	S. Bason,	30th ,,
†	ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne,	7th Dec.
B.L.	KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe,	14th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipped there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

* This ship proceeds to Brindisi and Venice, and will not take passengers for London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about 10th October.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. GLOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 20th September, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wines.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	24th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Nov.	1st Jan.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey and Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 90 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of intermediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORNEO	on the 6th October, 1888.
BISAGNO	,, 27th ,, ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 1st Oct., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
POSEIDON	S. Morea	4,600	650	9th Oct.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lenzesich	4,600	650	9th Nov.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 13

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 850	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at special, reduced rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th inst., BRINDISI on the 20th of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer. Tons. H. P. To sail.

1,200 800 11th Oct.

[illegible] after [illegible] on the

[illegible] &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Bombay, [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT VIA KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th October, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a. m., on 7th October, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HIMALAYA," 1,127 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th October, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 11th October, at noon.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 6th October, at noon.

FOR MARMAGOA VIA RUTNAGHERI AND VINGORLA.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 3rd October, at 10 a.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st October, 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Ton.	H.P.	Captain.	To Sail.
ARABIA	3511	480	J. Laird,	3rd October.
ASIA	3500	480	Wm Russell.	20th ,,
HISPANIA	3300	480	G. C. Boothby	30th Nov.

Passengers by s.s. Arabia can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 24th August, 1888. Agents.

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PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Recommended by Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports. Through Booking to Japan, America, Australia, &c. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

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CELEBRATED
ROMFORD ALE,

WHICH IS SO WELL-KNOWN THROUGHOUT ENGLAND.

This Ale, which is Brewed from the Finest Malt and Hops, is specially selected for India, and of Guaranteed Quality.

Per dozen Qts.	Rs. 5 0
Per dozen Pts.	,, 4 0
Per case of 3 dozen Qts.	,, 14 10
Per case of 6 dozen Pts.	,, 23 4

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Fancy Oak and Brass Reading Desk for Table 18, ,,
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Rs. 13 and Rs. 12-8, each.

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[illegible]SE fine Brandies from their very superior quality have now taken rank in public [illegible] with such well-known brands as Exshaw, &c.

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[illegible]ACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
[illegible]OMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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INTERCHANGEABLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

[illegible]e the finest in the world, and a [illegible]DRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

[illegible]'s the opinion of Thousands who have tried both.

[illegible] are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in [illegible] and with bridges of different heights, so [illegible]tting Frame, with the Lenses in their [illegible] can be guaranteed in any case. The [illegible]CHANGEABLE with the Frames, so [illegible] be suited without difficulty.

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[illegible]t to H. E. Lord Dufferin;
[illegible]lovernor-General of India,
[illegible]A AND BOMBAY;
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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

PHŒNIX BRAND.

THIS WHISKY has been imported for many years past by a few Gentlemen of Bombay for their own consumption, amongst whom it has attained a very considerable reputation.

The Whisky is the production of one of the oldest and largest distilleries in the Highlands, which confines itself entirely to the distillation of this specially fine Spirit.

It is not a blend, and, therefore, there is no possibility of its varying in character.

It has an agreeable odour, and a fine, full, mellow flavour, which will be much appreciated by connoisseurs.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, have been induced to import this genuine Old Highland Whisky with a view to its introduction into the Indian Market, feeling sure that it has only to be known to be appreciated.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

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CLOCKS	PLATED WARE
TIME-PIECES	SILVER CARD CASES
GOLD NECKLETS	do. CIGARETTE CASES
do. BRACELETS	do. WATCH BOXES
do. LOCKETS	do. STUDS
do. NECKCHAINS,	do. BANGLES,
&c., &c.	&c., &c.

And also a large Assortment of Miscellaneous Articles too numerous to mention.

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REAL BARGAIN.

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THE DESIRABLE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. Favre-Leuba & Co., which will be VACANT on or about the 1st of January, 1889.

For terms apply to the undersigned.

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IMPORTED FROM THE BEST MANUFACTURERS ONLY.

ALL our Goods are well fashioned, of the best qualities procurable, and being specially manufactured for Indian wear will not fail to give every satisfaction.

BANIANS OR UNDER VESTS.

		Rs.	a.
SUPER GAUZE MERINO, Half Sleeves, Medium Weight and cut low in the Neck. Very generally worn	6 for	23	0
EXTRA SUPER MERINO—Very Light	,,	30	0
THE GENUINE INDIA GAUZE, half Silk and Merino	,,	45	0
SUPER SUMMER MERINO, half Sleeves and heavier in make than any of the above	,,	32	0
GREY MERINO, with long Sleeves, a Stout, Warm, Durable Vest and suitable for Cool Climates	Each	8	8
STOUT SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL, with Long Sleeves, very warm and soft and suitable for Gentlemen returning to Europe in the Cold Season	,,	8	8

DRAWERS OR UNDER PANTS.

		Rs.	a.
STRONG BROWN COTTON TRUNK DRAWERS, fitting close above the Knee, a Capital Drawer for Riding	per pair	5	0
VERY SUPERIOR FINE COTTON LONG DRAWERS, Double Seated, very strong and comfortable in wear	,,	3	8
THE GENUINE INDIA GAUZE, half Silk and Merino	,,	10	0
SUPER WHITE MERINO PANTS, fitted with Belt Bands and Double Seated	,,	8	8
GREY MERINO PANTS, Stout Warm and Durable. For Cold Districts or Home Wear	,,	3	8
STOUT SCOTCH LAMBSWOOL, very warm and soft. For Cold Climates or Home Wear	,,	3	8

N.B.—For Banians—Size of Chest required. For Pants or Drawers—Size of Waist required.

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COMPRISING BEAD and REED CHICKS made specially to order, of almost all SIZES, SCREENS, Paper, Silk and Satin, a fresh Stock and an Unrivalled Extensive Collection of JAPANESE PORCELAIN, BRONZE, COPPER, LACQUERED WARE suitable for presentation.

All Articles are marked in plain figures at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES to effect speedy sales and make room for fresh goods.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Emaciation, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on reliable authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

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MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs. 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydised and gilded bronze. It includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs. 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydised and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

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The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 800.

All the above prices include stand and glass dome.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

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ALLSOPP'S ALE, Bottled by Burke. Per doz. Qts., Rs. 6-6; Pts., Rs. 4-6.

BASS'S BEER AND BASS'S LIGHT BITTER. Choicest Brews. Bottled by Burke. Per doz. Qts., Rs. 6-6; Pts., Rs. 3-6.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by Burke. Per doz. Qts., Rs. 6-6; Pts., Rs. 4-6.

TROPICAL STOUT, Light Gravity, Brewed Specially for India. Per doz. Qts., Rs. 6-8; Pts., Rs. 4-8.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT AND WHOLESOME.

Soda Water, Potash Water, Aerated Water	12 ounces per doz.	Re. 1	Tonic Water, Lemonade, Gingerade	Re. 1 per doz.	Lithia Water, Seltzer Water, Barley Water	Re. 1 Per doz.

Gingerale, Re. 1-6 per doz. Raspberryade, Re. 1 per doz.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

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F. ROWLAND & SON,

CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY ACCOUTREMENTS,
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1862.

Made to order at the Factory, Rural Home:

MILITARY SADDLERY AND HARNESS,
CAVALRY, INFANTRY AND POLICE ACCOUTREMENTS,
LEATHER MACHINE BELTING AND LACES,
FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, oil-tanned and dressed (or oil-tanned only if required) suitable for Belting, Harness and Laces.

Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON.

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform		Rupees	21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs		,,	24
Fine Long Cloth, Para Linen Fronts and Cuffs		,,	30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached		,,	32
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached		,,	36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on		,,	42
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on		,,	36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on		,,	39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on		,,	72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on		,,	54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, will shrink		,,	54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns		,,	64
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable		,,	42

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

SHIRT-MAKERS AND HOSIERS,

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NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR OCTOBER 1888

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CHICAGO," ARRIVED from Middlesborough and Hull, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Dixon, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October, 1888.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "CLAN MONROE," ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Macaulay, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October, 1888.

THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES s.s. "LABOURDONNAIS," from ADEN and KURRACHEE, with a general cargo, is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for my countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to Survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing sheds.

No CLAIMS will be considered after the 10th instant.

A. SIMEON, Agent.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

LANCASTER CRICKET CLUB.

THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the above Club will take place at Lippert's Hotel, Byculla, on MONDAY, October 8, 1888, at 5-30 p.m.

W. C. TRINKER, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1888.

NOTICE.

LANSDOWNE HOTEL,

QUETTA.

APPLY TO MANAGER.

PEARSE & Co., Limited.

IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

THE CREDITORS of the above Liquidation, whose accounts have been passed, are hereby informed, that on application, a first dividend thereon of 70 per cent. will be paid at the office of the undersigned.

LIDBETTER & YOUNG, Voluntary Liquidators.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 5th instant, till the 5th of November next, any DOGS found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the owners of such dogs, will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXII. of Act XIII. of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel, Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st Oct., 1888.

NOTICE.

1. PERMANENT STABLES can be had at the Mullnckpett Course at a monthly rent of Rs. 10 per stall.

2. Tents and furniture will be supplied on application to the Honorary Secretary. A moderate charge will be made for the Furniture and Tent supplied.

3. To prevent inconvenience it is requested that application be made to the Honorary Secretary on or before the 25th October with respect to Tents, Furniture, or Stables required, after which date such requisitions cannot be complied with.

E. S. LUDLOW, Lt.-Col., Hony. Secy., Hyderabad Races.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and of THE NAIGAUM COTTON CLEANING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at Bombay has directed a Meeting of the Creditors and Contributories of the above named Company to be summoned pursuant to the above Act for the purpose of ascertaining their wishes as to a proposal for the transfer of the assets of the abovenamed Company to the KANKESHWAR SPINNING COMPANY, Limited, and payment by the last named Company of a composition of annas ten in the rupee on certain conditions to the creditors (other than the workpeople and servants) of the abovenamed Company, and that such meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, 1888, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 29, Meadows Street, Fort, the office of the undersigned, at which time and place all the creditors and contributories of the abovenamed Company are requested to attend.

The said Court has appointed Mr. PESTONJEE ARDESIR HORMARJEE WADIA, the said Official Liquidator, to act as Chairman of such meeting.

A provisional agreement embodying the said proposal has been entered into between the said two companies, which agreement may be seen at the said office during business hours.—Dated this 1st day of October, 1888.

NANU & HORMASJEE, Solicitors for the Official Liquidator.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Engineer at his office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1888, for the supply of the following stores for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1889.

Castings.
Lime.
Sand.
Coals and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor Oils.
Cocoanut Oil, first quality, for Light-house use.
Wrought iron.
Provisions.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.

Forms of Tender and Schedule of Articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected on application at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule. No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender. The tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each article or item for which he tenders, and the Engineer shall be at liberty to accept any portion of a Tender and reject the remainder. The cost of stamping agreements to be borne by the successful Tenderers.

Samples of Oil for Light-house use must be sent in not later than the 10th of October. Each sample should be delivered in one gallon can marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the Tender. No other mark indicating the name of the firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE, Engineer's Storekeeper.

Bombay, 1st October, 1888.

Will be published on Tuesday, 6th November, 1888.

"CAPITAL."

The Speculators' Guide and Investors' Vade Mecum

A WEEKLY COMMERCIAL PAPER.

THE ABSENCE OF ANY NEWSPAPER dealing authoritatively with questions of commerce and finance renders any apology for the appearance of "CAPITAL" unnecessary. There is absolutely no journal which attempts in this country to supply the place that in England is filled by the *Economist, Bullionist, Statist,* and other kindred papers.

Considering the growing importance of India, and the large sums invested in Banks, Railways, Mills, Tea Gardens, and other industrial enterprizes, it is somewhat surprising that no Journal has yet made its appearance to devote its [illegible] to those interests which are represented by invested capital.

"CAPITAL" will particularly deal with joint stock companies—their life history, present position, and future prospects. It will also review the different markets for products and manufactures, report judicial decisions affecting trade and commerce, and afford information useful to the merchant, the investor, and the speculator. It will not be a mere recapitulation of market transactions,—the interest in which begins and ends with the day, but a solid record and work of reference, which every business man should possess.

An index and title page will be issued every half-year to enable it to be bound.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly ...... Rs. 30; with postage, Rs. 34
Half-yearly ...... „ 18 ...... „ 20

Intending subscribers should order promptly, and address letters and remittances to

W. H. TARGETT & Co., "CAPITAL" OFFICE, Waterloo Street, Calcutta.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Arms [illegible] Indian subscription, Rs. 15 per year, free of postage. English subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the Undersigned did on the 1st instant PAY to Her Majesty's Treasury in Bombay the sum of Rupees 14,600, being the 23rd monthly instalment of the Vehar Water Works debt.

F. L. CHARLES, Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Comr's Office, Bombay, 1st Oct., 1888.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of October, 1888, for works in the construction of a road on the west side of the Mahalaxmi Railway Station to connect Hainee Road with Clerk Road.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., can, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further deposit of Rupees one Thousand Five Hundred will have to be paid by the Contractor whose Tender is accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

JAMES W. SMITH, C.E., Acting Executive Engineer.

Bombay, Municipal Executive Engineer's office, 29th Sept., 1888.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OWING to the indisposition of SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Bart., the meeting of the PARSEE JUSTICES of the PEACE for the nomination of a DELEGATE of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court, which was to have been held at Mazagon Castle, on TUESDAY, 2nd October, has been POSTPONED, to SATURDAY, 6th October.

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

THE ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Sub-Committee of the above Fund will be held on THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 5 p.m., at the Office of Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, No. 9, Hornby Row, Fort, when members are requested to attend.

NANABHOY B. JEEJEEBHOY, For Self and Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 25th Sept., 1888.

WANTED, for construction work, TWO SUB-INSPECTORS of Permanent Way.—Apply stating present employment, previous experience, and salary expected to

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Gondal-Porbandar Division, Porbandar.

THE KUTCH MANDVI STEAM NAVIGATION, COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 6th October, 1888, at 2 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, 93, Parsee Gate Street, in Mr. Ebjee Sivjee's house to confirm the Special Resolution passed at the GENERAL MEETING held on the 15th ultimo. "That the Article 132 of the Company's Articles of Association be altered by striking out the words two or more auditors and substituting in that place 'one or more auditors.'"

By order,

ખટાઉ જીવણદાસની કંપની.

I. e., KHATAU JIVANDAS & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

MORVI RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 1st October, 1888, the timing of trains on this Railway will be as under:—

UP PASSENGER.	Timing. H. M.	DOWN PASSENGER.	Timing. H. M.
Morvi ......Departure	6 ..	Wadhwan ..Departure	15 20
Vankaner ..Departure	6 45	Dolia ....Departure	17 48
Dolia ....Departure	9 24	Vankaner ..Departure	20 32
Wadhwan ....Arrival	11 47	Morvi ....Arrival	22 7

By order,

H. T. HARRIS, Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Office, Wadhwan Camp, 23rd September, 1888.

THE POONA EXHIBITION OF NATIVE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, 1888.

WILL BE OPENED BY

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6TH.

This Exhibition is the grandest of its kind ever held in this Presidency.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM Messrs. TREACHER & Co.—Camp. Messrs. SHIRALKER & Co.—City, Boodhwar Pet. SAPKAR'S BOOK DEPOT.—City, Boodhwar Pet.

RATES OF TICKETS.

OPENING DAY TICKET ....Rs. 2
FAMILY SEASON TICKET .... „ 3
SINGLE SEASON TICKET .... „ 2

Day tickets for individuals and families can be had for 1 and 4 rupees, respectively, at the same places and at the Hirabag on and after 7th October. Only a limited number of opening day tickets has been issued, and they will be available up to 3rd October.

DAMODAR J. GOKHALE,
NARAYEN B. KANITKAR,
MAHADEO B. NAMJOSHI,
Secretaries.

RUBIES.

THE undersigned have pleasure to announce the receipt of a few

BURMESE RUBIES

of excellent quality, may be mounted

IN RINGS, EARRINGS, &c.,

in the shortest possible time. Apply to

Messrs. MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY OR POONA.

NEW STATIONERY.

CONSIGNMENT FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office

16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

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	Rs. a.	
SUPERFINE GRANITE NOTE—Large	1 6	per ream.
Ditto Do. Do. Octavo	1 4	„
Ditto CREAM LAID—Large Post	2 0	„
BANK POST—Large, Cream Wove	2 8	„
Ditto ditto, Azure „	2 8	„
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Cream	4 4	
FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, Bank Post—Azure	[illegible]	

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs. a.	
GRANITE—No. 7, to match "Superfine Granite Note, large"	4 0	per 1,000
GRANITE COURT SHAPE—Octavo, to match [illegible] note of same quality	5 4	„
CREAM LAID ENVELOPES—No. 7, to match Superfine Cream Laid, Large Post Note-paper	5 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Cream wove, to match Bank Large Post, Cream..	5 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size, Azure wove, to match Bank Large Post, Azure	5 8	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Opaque ...	8 8	„
SPECIAL SECRETIVE.—No. 7½ ...	3 8	„
Ditto. medium octavo	5 0	„
RAILWAY BUFF—No. 7	2 0	„
Ditto. No. 10	2 4	„
AMERICAN DEEP BUFF—No. 7....	2 0	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10	2 7	„
AMERICAN SPECIAL BUFF—No. 7	2 4	„
Ditto. Ditto.—No. 10...	3 0	„

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering RISKS on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND SHOPS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	....	£1,000,690
	1883	£968,156
	1885	£995,038

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS [illegible] per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972	15	8	1881	£4,673,294	5	1
1876	£3,492,050	1	4	1886	£5,672,040	17	8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	£ 1,852,650
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,530,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM

AS TO THE COST OF

A Sum to be received at a specified age

(or at Death, if previous),

with the ALTERNATIVE of

A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18__ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary, Albert Building, Bombay, or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.......................... £800,000

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BANK OF ENGLAND,

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Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld).

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£933,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£465,250.
RESERVE FUND......................................£ 85,000.

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

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Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon and Mandalay. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

H. CHALMERS, Manager.

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SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds; firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases shows itself in the HEAD, sometimes in the form of Dandruff which no amount of brushing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if unchecked become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an inflamed Roughness of the skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by horny-looking patches. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny and Inflamed Swellings, or by wounds more or less deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which as often as rubbed off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called "PILULÆ ANTISCROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

BEACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s. and 22s. each. Postage extra.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay

Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

DOSSABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE, Bhownugree Street, Surat.

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A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A Guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which so often debar happiness therein.—Lawes Medical Publisher, 11, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

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THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 5, Apollo Street, Bombay.

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GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249 High Holborn, LONDON.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY

IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.

Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,

BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.

These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes, or dye stuffs, not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.

Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.

Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.

With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.

Large Sized Packet, 6d.

WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld., 1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILL[S]

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the [Bladder], and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary [Organs] generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy [in the] most obstinate cases. By their use alone many [thousands] are annually restored to health, and the agonies of rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary [infliction], as no one need suffer these excruciating torments [who] will only have recourse to these Pills, which are [confi]dently recommended by the proprietor as the [only] specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, [or] other deposit in the water, and in all cases of urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. [They] correct acidity of the stomach, promote the func[tions of] the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone [in the] bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the [blood] with certain impurities which should have been [carried off] by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from [grate]ful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In boxes [at] 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., [illegible]

DR. DE ROOS

PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They [do] not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss [of] appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wi[nd], indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c. They are of unexampled efficacy; and be[ing] prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may [be] taken with the utmost safety by the most delicat[e of] either sex.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Bi[lious]ness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blu[e pill] and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep [a box] of these Pills by them, and never leave home w[ithout] them; an attack may thus be nipped in the [bud by] taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run it[s course] for a few days, would probably almost [illegible] prostrate an unhappy victim. Sold in boxes [at 1s. 1½]d. and 4s. 6d.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparation[s bears the] British Government Stamp with the words ["Dr. De] Roos, London," in White Letters on a Red [ground, by] order of Her Majesty's Honourable Com[missioners], without which none can possibly be genu[ine. Dr. De] Roos' world-famed medicines may be obtai[ned of all] principal Merchants in India.

AGENTS.—TREACHER & [illegible]

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & PO[ONA].

N.B.—THE TRADE SUP[illegible]

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."

THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.

GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.

By Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper in which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

CEYLON.

NUWARA ELIYA, the Sanitarium of the East, 6,300 feet above sea level.

"CRITERION HOTEL"

situated in the prettiest part of Nuwara Eliya Gardens; General aspect unrivalled. Contains every requisite necessary to a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. The Hotel is under competent European Management. Terms per week, Rs. 35. Per month, Rs. 120. Other charges very moderate. Please refer to Madras People's Almanac.

Wm. MILSON AND Co., Proprietors.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horse standing at livery on Countershaft [illegible], Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 11. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 25. The Horse-shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,

The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,

AND

The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that [illegible] on. The charges have been [illegible] moderate scale to encoura[ge] [illegible] liberal use of the new [illegible] ing announcements [illegible]

Placards, accor[illegible] may be printed [illegible] any of the [illegible] GAZETTE [illegible]

For [illegible] GER[illegible] Rov[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment, Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—A. Rehman (barque), from Jedda; Clan Munro (s), Glasgow; and Commilla (s), Karachi and Coast.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Dragoman (s), for Calcutta; and D. Balduino (s), Genoa.

ADDITIONAL CLERGY SOCIETY.—The meeting called of the Committee of the Additional Clergy Society to meet on Tuesday, 2nd October, will meet on Tuesday, the 9th October, instead.

LOST CURRENCY NOTES.—Pallonjee Muncherjee reported to the police having dropped from his pocket ten currency notes for Rs. 10 each, somewhere between Churney Road and the Crawford Market, on Saturday last.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—The Thakore of Wadhwan arrived here on Sunday, and has taken up his residence in Gowallia Tank Road.

REPORTED THEFT.—Chundrabeega, woman, living in Cammateepoora 5th Street, reported to the police, on Saturday last, the theft of sundry gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 263, from her house during her absence.

A LUNATIC.—Narayen Mooljee, a dhobie, living at Chuckla, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, on Sunday, from the Dhobie Ghat, at Mahalaxmee, suffering from several wounds on his person alleged to have been self-inflicted with a penknife while he was in an unsound state of mind. The injured man assigns no reason for having inflicted the wounds.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd Gloucestershire Regiment, at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-30:—

Lancers	The Mayflower	Liddell.
Overture	Tutti in Machera	Pedrotti.
Selection	Dorothy	Cellich.
Selection	La Regina de Colconda	Donizetti.
Polka	Feuille D'Amour	Travers.
Walse (vocal)	Fairie Voices	Crowe.

ARRIVAL OF HORSES.—The 121 horses, which arrived in the harbour on the 28th ultimo from the Persian Gulf by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamship Purulia, were landed on Saturday morning last, and were taken to the following stables in the town:—54 to Abdool Rahiman's stable, 35 to Dinshaw Suntook's, 22 to Oomer Jumal's, and 10 to Ali bin Oomer's stable. Three of the horses in Abdool Rahiman's and one in Dinshaw Suntook's stables were found to be suffering from glanders and farcy, by Mr. F. M. Stevens, the Veterinary Surgeon. They were ordered to be isolated in their respective stables. The Veterinary Surgeon and the Health Officer of the Port went on board the vessel to inspect the horses, but they had already been disembarked. They ordered the vessel to be disinfected, which was accordingly done in the presence of a European police officer.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE result of the First Examination in Medicine was announced yesterday, when the undermentioned candidates were declared to have passed the examination:—

First Division.—Alice Learmouth McKenzie.

Second Division.—Dosabhai Rastamji Bardi, Vishnu Vaman Bhagvat, Ramchandra Krishna Brahmanikar, Kuvarji Manikji Contractor, Claudiano Da Cunha, A. J. Da Gama, John Gabriel De Mello, M. N. Disana, Mervanji Sorabji Divecha, Lakshman Narsappa Ganla, Manchershah Navroji Kapadia, Dadi Barjorji Lam, Phirozeshah Dadabhai Majn, Jatashankar Haribhai Metha, Yeshvant Chintaman Mhaskar, Jamshedji Sorabji Modi, Gopal Abaji Nadkar, Pandurang Dattaji Pagnis, Vaman Ganesh Sathe, John Donald Small.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT CHALLENGE CUP.

1st Ties.—Hon. A. V. Bethell *vs.* Mr. G. H. Hancock.

Byes.—Messrs. H. G. Gell, F. T. Rickards and Lieut. H. Kennedy.

2nd Ties.—Mr. F. T. Rickards *vs.* Winner of first tie. Mr. H. G. Gell *vs.* Lieut. H. Kennedy.

1st Ties to be played off by Wednesday evening, Oct. 3rd.

2nd Ties to be played off by Friday evening, Oct. 5th.

Final to be played on Saturday, Oct. 6th.

The Court will be reserved, if required, each afternoon during the present week between the hours of 3 and 5.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE TEHERAN.

A LLOYD'S telegram, from Marseilles, on the 14th ult., stated that the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Nepaul, in leaving Marseilles harbour, last night, grounded on Frioul Island, outside the harbour. She is expected to go into dry dock at once, and the necessary repairs will be executed at Marseilles. There was water in the forehold only. The passengers proceeded to Brindisi, there to join the Balaarat. There was no interruption to the India and China mail service. A Reuter's telegram stated that the captain died from an attack of apoplexy, the seizure having presumably been brought on by the excitement attendant on the stranding of his ship. Hopes are entertained of floating the Nepaul.

BREUL'S CAWNPORE COTTON PRESSING COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, at the registered office of the company, in Meadow Street. Mr. A. Breul presided.

The following report of the directors was adopted:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the usual annual report and the audited accounts of the company with statement of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st August, 1888. They regret that owing to a short crop, the total number of bales pressed during the season amounting only to 32,404 bales against 42,456 bales last year, this company pressed only 5,404 bales, and that the result of the season's working, as will be seen from the accounts, is a small loss of Rs. 452-11-0, which has been carried forward. All necessary repairs to buildings and machinery during the year have, however, been paid out of revenue, and are included in the item for sundry charges, so that the amount to credit of reserve fund remains unchanged. The balance on moveable property account has been increased by Rs. 500, the cost of a cotton opener, and the presses and machinery, having been well taken care of, are in first-class condition, and worth more than the valuation at which they appear in the books. Messrs. D. H. Glade and A. Breul retire from the board by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

Resolutions were passed accepting the audited accounts and appointing office-bearers for the ensuing year. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 29th Sept., as compared with the statement of the 22nd Sept., 1888:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 22. Rs.	Sept. 29. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	26,50,000	26,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	95,76,5?7	1,05 63 5 9
do. do. at Branches	30,47,059	27,38,919
Other Deposits	2,66,94,415	2,53,93,740
Post Bills	11,157	11,257
Cash Credits undrawn	6 73,202	3,60,689
Rs.	5,26,48,390	5,17,18,164
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	57,79,714	53,98 755
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper Bullion and Merchandise	25,28,570	25,37,198
Loans on Security of do.	1,24,34,?98	1,30,13,896
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,235	5,964
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,63,65,678	1,70,99 4?8
Stamps, &c.	32,672	32,812
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,03,296 Amt. applied in reduction .. 2,85,000	3,18,267	3,18,296
Bullion	547	518
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,08,185	8 55 192
Cash and Currency Notes	1,47,77,724	1,27,56,005
	5,26,48,390	5,17,18,164

CRICKET.

GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD VS. JUBILEE C. CLUB.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on Saturday, the 29th September, 1888, between the respective teams of the above clubs, resulting in favour of the latter in the 1st innings by 42 runs. Had time permitted for the playing out of both innings the aspect of the game would have changed considerably, as will be seen from the poor stand made by the Jubilee eleven in the 2nd innings.

JUBILEE C. CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
D N Methiwala, b Warner	19	b Fido	2
R N Mistry, c Pryer, b Warner	17	b Fido	1
R Turner, c Fido, b Warner	2	not out	0
R A Pochkhanawala, b Pryer	12	b Pryer	2
M R Jose, b Warner	4		
B D Tata, c Fido, b Warner	1	not out	0
F Naserwanji, b Warner	0		
S Doctor, c Sadler, b Fido	14	b Pryer	0
R N Metha, b Pryer	0		
J F Danwalala, not out	3	c White, b Fido	3
R P Doctor, c Sadler, b Pryer	1		
Extras	12	Extras	6
Total	85	Total	14

BOWLING ANALYSIS. 1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
F W Fido	85	33	3	1
D Warner	90	43	2	6
F Pryer	25	13	0	3
2nd Innings.				
F Pryer	30	6	3	2
F W Fido	30	6	2	3

GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD C. CLUB.

D Kerrigan, c Doctor, b Metha	3
A Cockman, c Doctor, b Metha	0
F W Fido, c Metha, b Doctor	1
J Rodgers, c Naserwanji, b Metha	9
F Pryer, c Tata, b Doctor	4
E Sadler, c Mistry, b Doctor	5
D Warner, c Doctor, b Metha	6
J Higgins, stumped, b Doctor	1
C White, b Metha	3
J McKenzie, not out	9
Joll, b Doctor	0
Extras	2
Total	43

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
R N Metha	42	18	0	5
S Doctor	45	25	0	5

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS C. C. VS. THE ELPHINSTONE C. C.

THE above match was played on the Cooperage on the 22nd ult., and resulted in a win for the Elphinstone Cricket Club by 12 runs and 2 wickets. The following are the scores:—

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

E D Shroff, b Mody	10
J Panthaki, b Mody	7
H J Walsh, b Mody	10
J F Edyvean, c Mistry, b Bhaya	26
S C Mignon, c Mistry, b Mody	0
W Murray, c Bhaya, b Mody	5
N Mehta, run out	1
H S Nayak, run out	0
Khatry, b Bhaya	2
M Vejaker, c Guny, b Mody	6
P Solon, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mody	112	36	8	6
Mistry	45	17	2	0
Bhaya	65	14	4	2

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

Madon, c Edyvean, b Murray	22
Langrana, c Mehta, b Edyvean	0
Guny, b Murray	3
Kanga, b Edyvean	4
Doctor, b Edyvean	0
Dharuwalla, not out	25
Shroff, c Mignon, b Murray	9
Mody, b Murray	2
Mistry, b Nayak	10
Bhaya, not out	3
Powalla, to bat	0
Extras	4
Total	82

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Murray	100	30	5	4
Edyvean	80	32	4	3
Nayak	35	9	3	1
Walsh	15	8	0	0

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS C. C. VS. THE ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

THE above match was played on the Cooperage on Saturday, and resulted in a win for Messrs. Ralli Brothers Cricket Club by 25 runs on the first innings. The following are the scores:—

ZOROASTRIAN C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Nusserwanjee, b Nayak	0		
Rustomjee, c Walsh, b Nayak	2		
Mistry, b Nayak	3	c Shroff, b Walsh	0
Bhicajee, c Dinker, b Edyvean	13	b Edyvean	14
Major, b Edyvean	4	not out	24
Tadiwala, b Edyvean	0		
Palkiwala, b Edyvean	0		
Davur, c Panthaki, b Walsh	6	b Walsh	0
Billimoria, c Shroff, b Walsh	7	b Walsh	1
Poter, not out	1		
Langrana, b Edyvean	4		
Extras	1	Extras	3
Total	41	Total	42

BOWLING ANALYSIS. 1st Innings.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Edyvean	56	15	3	5
Nayak	45	21	1	3
Walsh	15	4	1	2
2nd Innings.				
Walsh	40	15	2	3
Edyvean	39	24	1	1

MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS C. C.

H J Walsh, run out	5
S C Mignon, b Mistry	2
J Panthaki, run out	8
J F Edyvean, b Mistry	27
E Shroff, c Palkiwala, b Mistry	1
N Mehta, b Poter	3
M Vejaker, hit wkt, b Mistry	7
A Dinker, c Billimoria, b Bhicajee	7
H S Nayak, c and b Mistry	1
Khatry, b Bhicajee	0
P Solon, not out	0
Extras	5
Total	66

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Mistry	87	28	3	5
Poter	60	21	0	1
Bhicajee	25	12	1	2

BOMBAY CRICKET CLUB.

THE results of the seasons matches are:—Matches played 12, won 9, drawn none, and lost 3.

Matches won.	1st Inn.	2nd Inn.	1st Inn.	2nd Inn.	Won by runs.
2nd Gloster Regiment—Bombay..June 1, '88	91	79	84	70	16.
Royal Artillery—Bombay..June 9	159	..	51	85(1)	105 on 1st innings.
Eden. C Club—Bombay..July 22	119	..	49	31	An innings and 69.
Young Zoroastrian—Bombay..Aug. 12	78(4)	30	61	..	17 on 1st innings.
Parsee C. Club—Bombay..Aug. 19	98(5)	50	83	...	15 on 1st innings.
Alfred C. Club—Bombay..Aug. 26	91(6)	98	35	...	56 on 1st innings.
Parsee C. Club—Bombay..Sept. 2	84	..	61	66	21 on 1st innings.
Young Reay—Bombay..Sept. 9	91	34	62	57	10 wickets and 6.
Poona Parsee—Poona....Sept. 16	59	83	36(7)	36	23 on 1st innings.
Matches Lost.					Lost by runs.
Prince of Wales—Bombay..July 9	30	74(2)	72	...	42 on 1st innings.
Veterinary Gymkhana—Bombay...Aug. 11	42	73	89(3)	3	47 on 1st innings.
Durham Regiment—Poona....Sept. 15	74	..	87	..	13 on 1st innings.

(1) 8 wickets down. (2) 7 wickets down. (3) 1 wicket down. (4) 3 wickets down. (5) 2 wickets down. (6) 9 wickets down. (7) 7 wickets down.

CRICKET AT POONA.

THE match in which the Poona Gymkhana met the Parsees was concluded on the ground of the former on Saturday. Appended are the scores:—

PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J M Patel, s Carpenter, b Muir-Mackenzie	4	retired hurt	0
Mody, s Carpenter, b Osborne	0	s Carpenter, b Twiss	17
Wadia, c Twiss, b Muir-Mackenzie	1	b Osborne	1
Gagrat, s Carpenter, b Twiss	39	b Lushington	18
S Doctor, c Lushington, b Twiss	21	s Carpenter, b Metcalfe	8
Kanga, b Talbot	13	c Cunningham, b Lushington	42
Lalcaca, c and b Talbot	2	c Osborne, b Metcalfe	3
M Framjee, b Talbot	4	not out	4
Bharucha, b Talbot	1	c Sub b Metcalfe	0
Panthaky, b Twiss	2	c Metcalfe, b Lushington	2
Vullsara, not out	6	c Fergusson, b Francis	1
Extras	7	Extras	16
Total	104	Total	112

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr J H Twiss, b Mody	3	b Mody	5
Capt C Metcalfe, b Bharucha	5	b Mody	0
Mr E T Osborne, b Bharucha	2	c Panthaky	0
Mr F W Francis, b Mody	1	not out	8
Mr H L Talbot, not out	28		
Mr J L Lushington, b Mody	0	did not bat	
Mr F A Wilson, b Mody	6	did not bat	
Com Carpenter, c Gagrat, b Bharucha	0	did not bat	
Mr A G Fergusson, b Mody	0		
Mr P Cunningham run out	1	b Mody	0
Mr Muir-Mackenzie, absent			
Extras	2		1
Total	48		13

HANMANTRAO'S APPEAL

THE following petition of appeal has been presented to the Sessions Court on the case of Empress *vs.* Hanmantrao Raghavendrarao.

I.—On the 24th day of September, 1888, your petitioner was convicted in two cases, tried together, by G. Vidal, Esquire, District, Magistrate, Poona, of the offence of accepting gratification from certain persons, as a motive, for inducing a public servant either by corrupt or illegal means or by the exercise of personal influence to do certain official acts, punishable either under section 162 or 163 of the Indian Penal Code and he was sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for one year in each case, and to pay a fine of rupees 1,000 in each case with the additional simple imprisonment for three months in each case in default of payment of the fine. Copy of the finding is hereto annexed.

II.—Your petitioner, being dissatisfied with the Magistrate's finding, begs to appeal on the following grounds, namely—

III.—The said Magistrate is wrong in convicting your petitioner on the evidence of the "most of the important witnesses in each case" who, he admits, "are in a certain sense accomplices."

IV.—The said Magistrate is wrong in holding that the evidence of the aforesaid witnesses has been corroborated in almost every material point," the corroboration not being such as is required by law, and the same being of persons interested in the well-being of the complainants in two cases.

V.—The said Magistrate is wrong in admitting the evidence of witnesses who were induced to make certain preliminary statements to the Inspector-General of Police, which they afterwards simply repeated in Court, such statements having been made by those witnesses under a promise "that no harm will happen to them if they spoke the truth" the aforesaid statements were not voluntary, because, persons in authority over them, were directed, on behalf of the prosecution, to encourage such of them as were nervous to make such statements (*vide* Mr. Pendse's evidence on this point).

VI.—The said Magistrate is wrong in regarding the evidence of Mr. Pendse and Kharkar as relevant for the purpose of proving the offence with which your petitioner was charged, and the same ought not to have been admitted for that purpose.

VII.—The finding of the said Magistrate is contrary to the weight of evidence adduced in, and against the probabilities of the said cases.

VIII.—The said Magistrate is wrong in holding that the promotion of Dabir (which virtually was no promotion at all) and the cancellation of the transfer of Sindekar were irregular or improper, and that the same served as a motive for committing the alleged offence such promotion and transfer having been made in the ordinary course of business and quite unknown to your petitioner.

IX.—The said Magistrate is wrong in holding that any moneys which may have been sent to Poona by either Dabir or Sindekar (the two complainants) were sent for the purpose alleged by the prosecution, there being no satisfactory proof of such purpose.

X.—The said Magistrate is wrong in volunteering certain explanations to clear doubts created by the contradictory testimony of witnesses, on behalf of the prosecution especially that of the two Sindekar brothers in regard to their visit at Nasik station, and also in explaining the meaning of the otherwise quite intelligible statements of Dabir, and of some other witnesses, on material points.

XI.—The said Magistrate is wrong in admitting the evidence of supersessions, promotions and transfers of mamlutdars as against your petitioner, of which he knew nothing, and there being no proof of such knowledge on his part, such as to support the Magistrate's finding.

XII.—The said Magistrate is wrong in relying on the fact of the absence of one Pitamber Joshi, who ought to have been but was not called as a witness, and whose absence the said Magistrate has held to be fatal to your petitioner's case, as he was the only witness who could contradict the evidence of one Narayan Govind Sindekar, the person who is alleged to have induced your petitioner to agree to accept the illegal gratification on behalf of his brother Balkrishna Govind Sindekar. But the said Pitamber Joshi was living in the house of your petitioner, he having been suspended by the Commissioner, C.D., after the accusation against your petitioner commenced; he was ready and willing to give evidence for your petitioner in this case but he was suddenly sent to Dharwar from the office of the said Commissioner, having been re-employed on a salary of rupees 50 per month. He has again been brought to Poona, and is now serving as a clerk in the office of the Inspector-General of Police. Your petitioner learnt of the inducement offered to, and the tampering with, the said Pitamber Joshi only lately, that is just at the time that his evidence was to be given when he suddenly disappeared. The circumstances under which he disappeared were brought to the notice of the said Magistrate, but he refused to listen to them.

XIII.—The said Magistrate is wrong in entirely disregarding the testimony of Mr. A. T. Crawford, who was called as a witness for your petitioner, in favour of the testimony of interested witnesses who have been admitted by the said Magistrate to be "in a certain sense accomplices."

XIV.—The said Magistrate is wrong in holding that the transfer of Sindekar was created for the purpose of extracting money from him, whereas there is no proof of any kind whatsoever that either the petitioner, or Mr. A. T. Crawford, who is alleged to have purposely created this transfer, knew anything of the position of the said Sindekar, as being a nervous man and ready to pay as much as rupees 2,000 for the mere purpose of getting a transfer to a place unknown to him cancelled.

XV.—The said Magistrate is wrong in supposing that all the witnesses for the prosecution had not to gain anything by the statements they made against your petitioner, it having been admitted however on behalf of the prosecution that they were to escape punishment (a very important inducement) and were to be reinstated to their respective appointments, such appointments having been obtained by the very witnesses resorting to corrupt and illegal means.

Under the aforesaid circumstances, your petitioner humbly prays that justice may be done to him and that the conviction and sentence of the said Magistrate be reversed.

And your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(SD.) MERWANJEE FRAMJEE, Pleader.

Poona, September 29.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, October 1.—The barometer has risen over the whole of India, except in the west of Burma and in Aracan. The rise is brisk, varying from one-twentieth to one-tenth of an inch in Northern India; elsewhere the changes are small. The chief feature in pressure distribution is the area of deficient pressure in north-east of the Bay, and in the Andaman Sea it has been in existence for the past three days, but winds have hitherto been very light in the Bay; they have increased considerably during the past day. Cyclonic circulation is, however, not clearly established; the weather is hence probably squally to the south and south-west of South Burma, and there is a tendency to an establishment of cyclonic depression which may develope into a storm. Winds are very light in Upper India and the air much drier in Central India. Some showers have fallen in Burma and Southern India, but no rain of importance during the past twenty four hours.

POONA RACES.

FIFTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—"The Kutch Purse."—Rs. 1,000 presented by H. H. Sir Kengaji, K.C.S.I., Rao Saheb of Katch, and Rs. 500 from the Fund. A handicap for all Bombay Presidency Country-breds: 6 furlongs. 8 horses in *bona fide* different interests to start, or the Rs. 500, added from the fund, will be withheld. Entrances 1st June 2 G. M., 1st July 6 G., M. 1st September 10 G. M. With a starting sweepstake of 5 G. M. for each horse declared to start. The second horse to take half the sweepstake and the third to save his sweep.

Dr. Bell's Bulrush, 8st. 4lb., Vinall ... 1
Mr. Melton's Detective, 9st. 4lb., Robinson ... 2

Time 1 min. 25 secs.

SECOND RACE.—"All Horse Handicap."—Rs. 1,000 from the fund. For all horses, 1 mile. Entrance 16th July Rs. 50, 15th August Rs. 100. Half forfeit for not accepting. The Handicap to be published the day before the race. A sweepstake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. Five horses in separate interests to start, or Rs. 500 only will be given. If only two horses start, Rs. 250 only will be given.

Mr. Locke's Charleston, 8st. 3lb., Robinson ... 1
Capt. Beddy's Bolero, 9st. 12lb., Vinall ... 2
Mr. Runjeet's Campanile, 8st. 10lb., Bowen ... 3

Time 1 min. 52 secs.

THIRD RACE.—"The Consolation Handicap."—Rs. 500 from the fund. For all Arabs and Country-breds which have started during the meeting and not won. Entrance 4 G.M., half forfeit. Distance 1¼ miles. To close and name the day before the race.

Col. Hickman's and Capt. Fowles' Shahab, 7st. 9lb., Bowen ... 1
Hyderabad Confederacy's Silvermane, 8st. 13lb., T. Kendall ... 2
H. H. Aga Jungi Shah's Diamond, 8st. 9lb., Wool... 3

Times 2 min. 23 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Kirkee Cup."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. A handicap for all Ponies. The handicap to be published on or before the day of the race. Distance 6 furlongs. Entrances 1st May 3 G. M., 1st July 6 G. M., September 10 G. M. When the race will close with a sweepstakes of 3 G. M. for each pony declared to start. The second pony to receive half the entrances, and the third pony to receive Rs. 100 out of the starting sweepstakes. Half forfeit of entrance if declared before the 10th September.

Col. Hickman's and Capt. Fowle's Minton, 8st. 10lb., Bowen ... 1
H. H. Aga Junghi Shah's Happy Lad, 8st. 4lb., J. Robinson ... 2
Mr. S. A. W's Steward, 9st. 10lb., Vinall ... 3

Time 1 min. 29 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Winner's Handicap."—Rs. 1,000 from the Fund, for all Arab and Country-bred winners during the meeting (Pony, G. R. and Selling Races excepted). Entrance 5 G.M., for each race won, with a starting sweepstakes of one G. M. to go to the third horse. Optional to all Arab and C.-B. losers, and horses that have run in closed races at an entrance of 4 G.M., half forfeit. Top weight to be at the discretion of the Stewards. Distance 1½ miles. To close and name the day before the race.

Mr. Ali Abdoola's Scimitar, 8st., Luchman ... 1
Mr. N.'s Kismet, 6st. 4lb., Native ... 2
Mr. Bowen's Morris, 8st. 2lb., Owner ... 3

Times 3 min. 21 secs.

SIXTH RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Rs. 500 from the Fund for all Galloway's that have started during the meeting. Entrance 4 G. M.; half forfeit. Distance 1 mile. To close and name the day before the race.

Mr. Percival's Mehjidie, 8st. 4lb., T. Kendall ... 1
H. H. Aga Junghi Shah's Reward, 7st. 9lb., Oomer ... 2
Mr. N.'s Sharookh, 8st. 7lb., D. Greenhalgh ... 3

Time 1 min. 55 secs.

SEVENTH RACE.—"Selling Race."—Rs. 400 from the Fund for all Arabs. Horses entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000 to carry 10st.; 7lb. added or deducted for every Rs. 100 above or below selling price. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 3 G. M. To close and name the day before the race. Distance six furlongs.

Hyderabad Confederacy's Cruiser, 7st., Luchman ... 1
Capt. Payne's Warrior, 8st. 7lb., Vinall ... 2
Col. Hickman's and Capt. Fowle's Revival, 8st., Robinson ... 3

Time 1 min. 24 secs.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 2.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

506-87—Macfarlane, E and H—Gopal Thackersey and another vs Thackersay Morarji and others—Mansuklal and D.—Part heard.

10-88—Wadia and G—Rustomji Ruttonji Contractor vs Mannoo Enna Loon—In person.

309-87—Wadia and G—Tribhowandas Venarsey and another vs Lalloobhai Mathooradas and others—Mulji, B. B.

4-88—Thakurdas, D and C—Lallji Cutchra and another vs Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D, and Pestonji and R.

326-87—Pestonji and R—Burjorji Framji Lallee and another vs Lallji Doongersey and others—Tyabji and D, and in person.

135-88—Jefferson, B and D—Shapurji Hormusji vs F Ahrle—Winter, B and B.

324-87—Mulji, B B—Gordhundas Khatao and another vs Khetsidas Hurmukhrai—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

484-87—Wadia G—Peshotum Hormasji Dustoor vs Meherbai—Nanu and H—Part heard.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Hubibbhoy.—Mansuklal and D.—Part heard.

Macfarlane E and H—for liquidators In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882 and in the matter of the Bombay Saw Mills Co—Payne, G and S.

For Argument.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1866, and in the matter of the Fleming S and W Co in liquidation, and in the matter of the New Fleming S and W Co in liquidation by the Court, Tobin and R—for claimant, Joosub Haji Ahmed.—Ardesir H and D—for liquidators.

Long Causes.

68-88—Little, S. F and F—Sir Munguldas Nathubhai, Kt, CSI, vs Nusserwanji Shapurji Parekh,—Macfarlane, E and H.

95-88—A. F. Turner—Yesseebai vs Paroobai and another—Venayekrao, H.

470-87—Jefferson, B and D—Kanoba Ramchunderjee, and others vs Bai Jamnabai.—Little, S F and N.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE).

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

54-88—Little S F and N.—The Ripon Planting Co vs C H Strutt—Part heard.

211—88—E Wilkin—Chatturbhuj vs Nathumul D Kimjee and another.

278-88—In person Jetha Bhima and others vs Memon. Haji Abdool Vyadu Oosman.

376-88—Crawford and B—Satyabhamabai vs Ghannoo Chintoba—Mansuklal and D.

377-88—In person Hassumbhai Koreji vs Nowroji Pestonji Bharucha.

New Long Causes.

164-88—Bomanji and H—Ardesir Bejonji Soorti vs Bomonji Edulji Soonawala—Thakurdas, D and C.—Part heard.

184-88—Wadia and G—Thucker Goverdhundas Pitamber vs Thomas Rogers—Winter, B and B.

191-88—Crawford and B—Ravji Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkerset vs Luxmibai and another—Craigie, L and O, and Little, S F and N.

196-88—Khunderao M—Sadashew Bapoo Shenday vs. Thucker Juwa Viram—Mansuklal and D.

199-88—T A Bland—Beramji Bomanji vs Ballaji Juggonath Kotari—Tyabji and D.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE PARSEE CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

THE last match of the Parsee tour, played against the Gentlemen of Surrey ended in a very exciting manner on the 13th ult., at Kennington Oval, as after looking all over the winners at one point of their match with the Surrey amateurs, their last few wickets collapsed in an extraordinary manner, and at the finish the home team were left the victors by the narrow margin of 9 runs. They have played more matches than was the case on their previous visit, and although they lost the services of their slow bowler, Mr. Pundole, they have met with a fair amount of success. In all thirty-one matches have been played; eight were won, eleven lost, and twelve left unfinished. In batting, Mr. R. D. Cooper heads the list with an average of 18·26, Mr. D. F. Dubash coming next with 17·17; whilst Mr. N. D. Bapasola, Mr. M. E. Pavri, Mr. P. D. Kanga (captain), and Mr. J. M. Morenas secured an average of a trifle over 12. Score:—

GENTLEMEN OF SURREY.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Shutter, b Writer	5	b Pavri	0
Cooper, c Cooper, b Pavri	0	c P D Kanga, b Pavri	14
Bowden, c M Kanga, b Writer	3	c Mody, b Pavri	59
Coleman, c Pavri, b Writer	1	b M Kanga	7
Horner, b Pavri	3	not out	0
Morgan, c Mody, b Writer	8	c Mody, b Pavri	0
Freeman, b Writer	4	b Bapasola	24
Jephson, b Pavri	6	b P D Kanga	3
Hemmerde, c and b Pavri	2	c M Kanga, b Pavri	28
Tregellas, c M Kanga, b Pavri	0	b P D Kanga	4
Clarke, not out	9	b P D Kanga	11
B 3, l-b 5	8	B 8, w 2	10
Total	49	Total	160

PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Morenas, l-b-w, b Homer	8	c Morgan, b Jephson	14
P D Kanga, c Freeman, b Horner	2	b Jephson	6
Dubash, b Tregallas	2	b Jephson	21
Cooper, b Morgan	35	c Hemmerde, b Jephson	44
M D Kanga, b Morgan	6	b Horner	0
Pavri, l-b-w, b Morgan	8	l-b-w, b Horner	2
Bapasola, b Jephson	3	b Horner	17
Mehta, b Jephson	5	c Clarke, b Jephson	5
Writer, b Morgan	2	c Jephson, b Horner	7
Harvar, not out	2	not out	0
Mody, b Morgan	6	c and b Jephson	0
B 7, l-b-1	8	B	2
Total	82	Total	118

The team is now on its way back to India on an Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer.

Cricket, the journal of the craft, thus bids farewell to the team:—

With the completion of their return match against the Gentlemen of Surrey at Kennington Oval to-day, the second visit of Parsee cricketers to England comes to a close. In our biography of Mr. P. D. Kanga, the Captain of the team, a fortnight ago, we incidentally referred to the general aspect of the tour, as well as to some of the most noteworthy performances of the players who have worked under Mr. Kanga's command during the last three months. Two members of the party, Messrs. D. C. Pundole and J. M. Divecha, were summoned home on important business some week since, and to the credit of the Parsees it must be remembered that for the last month they have been under a considerable disadvantage, through the loss of the former, their best slow bowler. This makes their recent show all the better, and though they have had, in some cases, none the best of the drawn games, it deserves to be recorded that since they were beaten by a strongish eleven of the Marylebone Club and Ground on August 23, they have not experienced an actual defeat. Next week, when the last match has been finished, we hope to be able to give full results of the tour with averages of the various players. Meanwhile, we feel sure that cricketers, will appreciate the group we are able, through the courtesy of the proprieters of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, to present on the third page. With the exception of some three or four, who are staying on in England for a time, the remaining members of the team are leaving London to-morrow on their homeward journey. Though unfortunately their trip has been, owing to a combination of causes, disastrous from a financial point of view, as cricketers they have earned the respect of every one they have met by the good spirit they have shown on the cricket field. They have played the game, it can with truth be asserted, throughout, and moreover have generally played it well, showing a very marked improvement on the form to which their predecessors accustomed us in 1886. In leaving us, we desire to convey to Mr. Kanga and his comrades the heartiest wishes of English cricketers. The pluck and energy they have shown in carrying out an arduous undertaking and in the best interests of cricket, entitles them to the good-will of all who take interest in England's national game.

SUMMARY OF THE TOUR.

In all thirty-one matches have been played (while one or two others were abandoned), and of these eight have been won, eleven lost, and a dozen left unfinished. We append a list of results, with the batting averages, from which it will be seen that Messrs. Cooper and Morenas have both proved very successful with the willow. Financially the tour has been a failure, but the Parsees by their gentlemanly bearing, says the *Sportsman*, have made friends wherever they have gone.

(Won, 8; lost, 11; drawn, 12; total, 31.)

Place and Date.		1st inn.	2nd inn.	Ttl.
June 7, 8,	Parsees	134	205a	339
Leyton	Gentlemen of Essex	447	—	447
	a Nine wickets down. Drawn.			
June 12, 13,	Parsees	145	250	395
Blackheath	Gentlemen of Kent	243	46a	289
	a Six wickets down. Drawn.			
June 14, 15,	Parsees	99a	—	99
Richmond	Richmond and District	225	—	225
	a Nine wickets down. Twelve a-side played. Drawn.			
June 18, 19.	Parsees	80	161	241
Chiswick Park.	Gentlemen of W. Mdlx	164	78a	242
	a Four wickets down. Lost by six wickets.			
June 22, 23,	Parsees	113	79	192
Oval	Gentlemen of Surrey	126	366	492
	Lost by 300 runs.			
June 25, 26,	Parsees	137	116	253
Southampton	Gentlemen of Hants	152	211	363
	Lost by 110 runs.			
June 29, 30,	Parsees	155	91	246
Brighton	Gentlemen of Sussex	387	—	387
	Lost by an innings and 141 runs.			
July 3, 4,	Parsees	145	95a	240
Hastings	Hastings and St. L.	182	55	237
	a One wicket down. Won by nine wickets.			
July 6, 7,	Parsees	133	220	353
Portsmouth	United Services	124	45a	169
	a Three wickets down. Drawn.			
July 6, 10,	Parsees	54a	—	54
Rochdale	Gentlemen of Rochdale	295	—	295
	a No wicket down. Drawn.			
July 13, 14,	Parsees	40	70	110
Longsight	Longsight	131	—	131
	Lost by an innings and 21 runs.			
July 16, 17,	Parsees	155	98	253
Stoke	Gent. of Staffordshire	101	37a	138
	a Two wickets down. Drawn.			
July 18, 19,	Parsees	89	27	116
Edinburgh	Gent. of Scotland	82	230	312
	Lost by 196 runs.			
July 20, 21,	Parsees	156	—	156
Bury	Gentlemen of Bury	64	35	99
	Won by an innings and 57 runs.			
July 23, 24,	Parsees	51	134	185
Liverpool	Gent. of Liverpool	130	56a	186
	a Five wickets down. Lost by five wickets.			
July 27, 28,	Parsees	91	35a	126
Lord's	Gentlemen of M C C	179	—	179
	a Two wickets down. Drawn.			
July 30, 31,	Parsees	119	81	200
Northampton	Gent. of Northampton	61	42	103
	Won by 97 runs.			
August 3, 4,	Parsees	61	37a	98
Bournemouth	Gent. of Bournemouth	56	41	97
	a Four wickets down. Won by six wickets.			
August 6, 7,	Parsees	78	129	207
Norwich	Norfolk	136	73a	209
	a Nine wickets down. Lost by one wicket.			
August 8, 9,	Parsees	254	—	254
Cambridge	Cambridge U.L.C.C.	106	296a	402
	a Seven wickets down. Drawn.			
August 13, 14,	Parsees	168	256	424
Eastbourne	Gent. of Eastbourne	302	56	358
	Won by 66 runs.			
Aug. 17, 18	Parsees	121	149	270
Leyton	Twelve of Public School	178	94a	272
	a Four wickets down. Twelve a-side. Lost by seven wickets.			
Aug. 20, 21,	Parsees	177	74	251
Lord's	Gentlemen of M.C.C.	232	21a	253
	a No wickets down. Lost by ten wickets.			
August 22, 23,	Parsees	164	36a	200
Richmond	Gent. of Richmond	97	100	197
	a Three wickets down. Won by seven wickets.			
August 24, 25,	Parsees	78	162	240
Selhurst	Gent. of East Surrey	115	63	17?
	Won by 62 runs.			
August 27, 28,	Parsees	119	—	119
Scarborough	Gent. of Scarborough	121a	—	121
	a Seven wickets down. Drawn through rain.			
Aug. 31, Sept. 1,	Parsees	169	73	242
Bridlington	Gen. of Bridlington	91	131	222
	Won by 20 runs.			
Sept. 4, 5,	Parsees	164	62a	226
Birmingham	G. of Warwickshire	200	219	419
	a Three wickets down. Drawn.			
Sept. 6, 7,	Parsees	40	114a	154
Leicester	Gent. of Leicestershire	226	—	226
	a Five wickets down. Drawn.			
Sept. 10, 11,	Parsees	132	91	223
Buxton	G. of North Derbyshire	125	17a	142
	a Two wickets down. Drawn.			
Sept. 12, 13,	Parsees	82	118	200
Oval	Gentlemen of Surrey	49	160	209
	Lost by 9 runs.			

Highest score—for 256, against 447; lowest—for 27, against 35.

RUSSIAN NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed the day before the mail left:—

A very uneasy feeling exists here about affairs in Northern Afghanistan, and a report from Teheran that Ishak Khan is triumphantly marching on Cabul is commented upon with great interest, but no clear confirmation or contradiction seems to be forthcoming. *Novoe Vremya* publishes a letter from Bokhara to the effect that a mounted post-carrier has lately arrived there from the frontier with news that the revolt had extended to Badakshan and the towns of Maimena, Akcha, Saripul, Balkh, Kundur, Tashkurgan, Mazar-i-Sherif, and Andkhui. At Kunduz the Governor, a favourite of Abdur Rahman, has been seized, and all the rest have gone over to the side of Ishak. All the heads of the army at Cabul have written to Ishak to continue the war until they get an opportunity of dealing with Abdur Rahman in return for his barbarity. Ishak has sworn on the Koran at Mazar-i-Sherif that if he gets to Cabul he will refund all that has been stolen by Abdur Rahman. According to letters, the troops are secretly devoted to Ishak, but the inhabitants for the present refrain for fear of the consequences. Ishak Khan's troops are said to number 25,000 or 30,000, and those of Abdur Rahman 45,000 to 60,000. Ishak has requested the Afghans living in Bokhara to collect for him 150,000 lakhs.

The news received by the *Novoe Vremya* doubtless conveys a correct impression of the rumours current in Bokhara, where Sirdar Ishak Khan has many friends and supporters. Their account, however, of the spread of the insurrection is obviously incompatible with what are known to be the facts—namely, that Abdulla Jan, the Governor of Badakshan, is acting vigorously on the Ameer's behalf; and that a force of the Ameer's troops from Herat, under Rustum Khan, holds Maimena. The statement that the Governor of Kundus has been seized by the rebels may be true. Sultan Murad Beg, the Governor, is an Usbeg, a descendant of the man who behaved so badly to Mr. Moorcroft.

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Retaliation Bill passed the United States House of Representatives on the 8th ult. by a vote of 174 to 4, after a scene of uproar, seldom witnessed even in the Lower House of Congress.

The chief feature of the debate, says a Correspondent, was a eulogy of President Cleveland by Mr. Cochrane, during which the applause of the Democrats and the derision of the Republicans reduced the House to the condition of a bear-garden. Mr. O'Neill sent to the clerk's desk the leading article from the *Standard* of the 3rd ult., and had it read, for the purpose of affording him an opportunity of replying that the British iron-clads could not be spared from the defence of the English Channel, and that in the event of a war with the United States India would be lost to the British Empire. The same article also inspired Mr. M'Adoo to observe that America cared no more for the British navy than for so many wash-tubs armed with firecrackers, and that the first gun discharge at New York meant ruin to the British Empire. Mr. S. V. White estimated that the enforcement of the Retaliation Bill meant a loss of 3,500,000dols. to American railways, without doing a pennyworth of damage to the Canadian fishermen. Mr. Lind calculated that the effect would be to depreciate 60,000,000 bushels of grain by six cents each, and to ruin the American North-West Provinces. Mr. Henderson, replying to Mr. Cochrane, declared that President Cleveland is an ass and a shivering coward; Mr. Cummings closed the debate by describing England as a "cold clammy devil-fish among the nations."

At the meeting of the Dominion Cabinet on the 8th ult., Mr. Langevin and Mr. Thompson agreed, says the *Standard* correspondent, that Canada must prepare for retaliation, and Mr. Thompson said the contingency of war must be considered. He adds:—

The Premier, Sir John Macdonald, said the talk about war was moonshine; retaliation, if it should be begun, would scarcely survive the United States Presidential campaign. The majority of the Ministers, however, agreed that the Dominion should be put into a thoroughly defensive state immediately. Sir J. Macdonald or Mr. Tompson may go to London, continues the correspondent, as the exchange of despatches with Lord Salisbury is not satisfactory. Sir John is pleased with the prospect of the effect that retaliation will have upon Dominion politics, and thinks it will serve as the basis for a demand upon the Home Government for a grant of several millions sterling, to develop stratigical and commercial railways. The patronage and expenditure involved in such a project, and the impetus it would give to a national policy, would be helps to his Government that Sir J. Macdonald would highly appreciate. Some of the Canadian Ministers are reported to have said that President Cleveland's policy would be regarded as a breach of the relations provided for by the Anglo-American Treaty.

The New York correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—

An entirely new note has been struck in the telegrams from Canada. The Canadians, he says, appear to be deliberately intending to estimate the value, to them, of the Imperial connection, by the strength of the Imperial support they will receive in their present difficulty. If Canada must find her own way through the troubles a head, she will be ready to consider the tie with the "mother country"—a phrase that is now used with daily increasing irony.

Lord Stanley, of Preston, the Governor-General, arrived at Toronto on the 10th inst., and was cordially received. His Excellency paid a visit to the Chambers of the Board of Trade, where, referring to the remarks of President Cleveland touching the fisheries Question, he complimented the Canadians on their calm and dignified while firm attitude at the present crisis.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

THE steamer La France, from Marseilles, while entering Port Luez, in the Canary Islands, at 6 o'clock on the 13 ult., came into collision with the Italian steamer Sud America, from Montevideo, and the latter which was lying at anchor sank in ten minutes in ten fathoms of water. The Sud America carried 261 passengers and a crew of 69 men. One hundred and eighty of the former and 63 of the latter are stated to have reached the shore. Nine dead bodies have been recovered." Lloyd's agent at Las Palmas telegraphs:—"Six of the crew and 81 of the passengers drowned. La France sustained slight damage."

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's mail steamship Potosi, Captain J. Branton Park, which arrived at Plymouth on the same day from Chili, had on board the captain and survivors of the screw steamship Hughenden, of West Hartlepool, 1,802 tons register, belonging to the Hudson Shipping Company (Limited), of West Hartlepool, which foundered after collision with a Spanish steamer. The disaster took place at 2.40 a.m. on September 1, about 40 miles south-east of St. Vincent, in fine, clear weather. The Hughenden sank in a few minutes, with five of the crew. The captain and the remainder of the crew were landed by the Spanish steamer, which had to be beached to prevent her foundering.

The Potosi also took from Lisbon Peter Jones, master H. Thomas, mate; R. Jones, cook; T. Evans, boatswain; H. Price, able seaman; and S. Price, ordinary seaman; the crew of the schooner Mary Watkins of Brigwater, which was wrecked off Lisbon.

IT is announced that an examination for ten appointments as Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service will be held in London in February, 1889.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, has a smoothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents Treacher and Co., Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, two BUNGALOWS situated on Warden Road, near "Framjee Hall," a short distance from the Breach Candy Swimming Bath, thoroughly whit washed and painted. —Apply to MR. FLOWER, House Agent.

KIOTO!! KIOTO!!! The cheapest, neatest, and best Pattern in Crockery offered. Dinner set for six Persons, 30 pieces, Rs. 4 only. Breakfast sets, 40 pieces, Rs. 9-11.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

PRIME AUSTRALIAN OATS.—To close the shipment, a few sacks still remaining are now offered at a greatly reduced price for cash.—Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Byculla.

THANKSGIVING TEA and PUBLIC MEETING, TO-NIGHT, Colaba, Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Tea, 6-30. Adults, Re. 1; Young people, Ans. 8. Meeting, 8 o'clock. Farewell address by Rev. J. H. BATESON.

OUR CHOTA HAZRI MIXTURE at Re. 1-2 per lb. is an admixture of Orange Pekoe and Souchong, with a certain percentage of green tea. Those who appreciate a brisk and refreshing cup of tea in the early morning will find exactly what they want in this favourite mixture.—DANTRA and Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

MOHUSSIL COMPANY, Ld.—WANTED an ASSISTANT to the Chief Agent. Apply by letter to Head Office stating salary required. Only those having a thorough knowledge of Cotton business, need apply.

WANTED, a man who can make PLANS and PLASTER MODELS.—Apply in writing MURAGLIA & Co., Apollo Bunder.

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Rampart Row, Bombay. Terms per diem, Rs. 4. Breakfast and Tiffin, Re. 1 each; Dinner, Rs. 2.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, the most comfortable, Central and accommodative Hotel in Matheran, will be OPEN from October next. Applications to be addressed to "PROPRIETORS," Poona Hotel, Poona, till 1st October.

GLEN GRANT WHISKY.—Direct from the Distillery at Rothes. N. B.—Sole Agents for Bombay, PHIPSON and Co.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CUTLER, PALMER'S NAPIER JOHNSTONE—Another SPECIALITE; old, matured, "The Square Bottle" of India and Australia, supplied to their late Majesties George IV. and William IV., and to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. Of all dealers if insisted on. Rs. 28-8 per doz.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1; postage, 1 anna

PURE FRESH GROUND COFFEE, Italian Cakes, Paris Sweets, Kangra Valley Tea, Ham, Bacon, and Cheese.—At PEARSE'S, Church Gate Street.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.—The best make, direct from the White Mountain Freezer Co. Sole Importers, H. Ballantine & Co. Special smallest size exported, Rs. 4 each.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Cowniso'e's Improved Mains' Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a form of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers, 46 by 37 inches. Apply to "Z," care of this paper.

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AUSTRIAN BENTWOOD FURNITURE, light, strong and elegant, Drawing, Dining and Bed-room Chairs, Couches, Rocking and Folding Chairs, Settees, Pier Tables, Teapoys, &c. For illustrated price list apply to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO. PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs. Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers, complete. Steam or hand for particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically, as well as according to the approved native system.
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Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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with number of Stand, &c.
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can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
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DENTAL SURGEON,
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Extracts teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

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BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
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The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
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The Indian Travellers Guide
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And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.
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THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. " 36.
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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

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BEING

REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*.

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 1.

THERE was a further decline of ¼ per cent. in Consols on Saturday, owing doubtless to dearer Money, bringing the price to 97⅛ ⅝ and the market rates of Discount were ¼ per cent. higher, (the quotation of 2⅝ per cent. having been erroneously given for 3¼ in some telegrams on Friday) making them equal to the Bank rate of 4 per cent. The enhanced quotation of 43⅛d. per oz. for Silver, which we gave in our last report, is confirmed; but no further change in Rupee Securities is reported, and other financial quotations come unchanged. An extra allotment of three lakhs of Bills on Calcutta was made by the Indian Council at 1s. 4 7-16d., which is 1-32d. above the rate obtained at the last weekly biddings, when Silver was quoted at 43d. per oz.

We have already brought our telegraphic advices regarding Cotton down to Saturday afternoon, and we have nothing to add beyond a reference to the press telegram under that that day's date, which points to the determination of Lancashire spinners to resist the maintenance of a high level of prices by curtailing the consumption of the staple. In the General Produce Markets, prices of Oilseeds were unchanged; and Wheat continued firm at a further advance of 3d. per quarter in Club No. 2, to arrive, by both routes.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs. 9,87,002
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	" 3,08,140
Other Deposits	Dec.	" 12,96,675
Government Securities	Dec.	" 3,80,959
Loans	Inc.	" 5,78,998
Bills Discounted	Inc.	" 7,33,790
Cash with other Banks	Inc.	" 1,47,007
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	" 20,21,719

The above figures show the important decrease of some 20½ lakhs in the Bank's Cash Balance, bringing it down to about 127½ lakhs, and it will be noticed that this increased outflow of Money has been due to trade requirements, which would appear to have expanded during the past week by some 26 lakhs, though against that amount we have an increase of 9½ lakhs in Government Deposits. In the open market Money continues to be comparatively easy.

COTTON has been steady to-day; but beyond a few hundred bales of Akola, at Rs 135, nothing has transpired in old stuff. In Cotton of the new crop, however, several contracts have been made, principally in Bengals at Rs. 178 to 180 for "Good and Rs. 198 for "Fine" for December delivery; and Rs 175 and Rs. 195, respectively, for January. The business done has been mainly between native dealers, European operators having been rather sellers than buyers at current rates, and the former are reported to have booked Bengals, for January yesterday (Sunday,) at Rs. 174, Rs. 183, and Rs. 195 for the three grades, respectively; "Good" Broach for March, at Rs. 236, and "Good" Bhownuggur for May, at Rs. 207½, per candy. "Good" Julgaum, for March, is quoted at Rs. 201-2, but we hear of nothing being booked in this growth.

According to the Chamber's Telegraphic Weather and Crop Reports issued to-day, no rain had fallen since the middle of last week in any part of the Dhrllera circle, and the drought continuing, the crop prospects were becoming less hopeful every day. In Broach, too, although the Cotton plants are said to be still flourishing, the want of rain was being felt, and as beginning to cause anxiety. There had been a slight fall of rain in several districts in the Oomrawattee circle, and the prospects were everywhere favorable for that crop in its various varieties. There had been no further rainfall in the Bengal districts, and accounts from there are all favourable, excepting from Cawnpore, where serious damage to the plants had been caused to the previous extraordinarily heavy fall.

WHEAT has been much wanted by exporters to-day, and a large business has been done, in a firm market, in view of the more encouraging news from home. Dealers have not succeeded in getting rates up, however, and we repeat Saturday's quotations, all round.

SEEDS, on the other hand, have been out of favour again, and only a small business has transpired; but the tone of the market has remained steady, and quotations generally are unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	276	bales.
Wheat	11,814	cwt.
Linseed	7,614	"
Rapeseed	3,626	"
Gingelly	678	"

FREIGHTS are steady, but with not much doing on account of the high rates demanded by holders of tonnage. The Niagara (s), for December loading to Hull, has engaged the balance of her cargo at 22s. 6d. per ton, and the Bryn Glas (s), for October loading, to Genoa, at 25s. 6d. per ton. The Wave (s), has been chartered for early loading this month to Dunkirk at about 27s. 6d. nett, and business has been done for Hull, this month's shipment, at 25s. per ton.

EXCHANGE, in sympathy with the advance in Silver, was slightly firmer at opening this morning, 1s. 4 7-16d. to 15-32d. having been quoted for Wire Transfer, and 1s. 4 15-32d. to ½d. for Demand; and thereafter the general rates became 1s. 4 15-32d. and 1s. 4½d., respectively, at which a little of the latter was done, though enquiry was slight; and Telegraphic was possible towards the close at the same rate for ready transfer. Mercantile Bills have come out to a fair amount at 1s. 4 23-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, and for April-May delivery, at 1s. 4 11-16d., and the market closed steady at our quotations, say:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4½d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-32d. to	½d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-16d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 22-32d.	"
Francs do.	1·77d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER, after opening at 99 13-16 for Fours for Money, and par for Account, declined to 99¾ for the latter, but rallied to 99 13-16, at which it remained pretty steady throughout the day; while the cash rate hardened, and closed at 99⅞, but with little actual business passing. The quotation for 4½ per cents. has been put up to 103, nominal.

SHARES have been quiet, and all the changes that we have to make in our list this evening in Mill Scrip are in favour of buyers. Luckmidas Khimji are Rs. 30 lower; Khatao Mucconji have declined Rs. 15; Alliance, and Oriental, Rs. 10 each; and City of Bombay, Mahalukshmi, and Star of India, Rs. 5 each. In other shares the only alterations we have to note are a decline of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, and Rs. 5 in the others.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 per.	875
Bank of Bengal	40,000	50	all	10 do	1,000
Bank of Madras	10,000	100	all	11 do	890
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	40,000	4	4	6 do	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	12,000	125	31	17½ do	419
National Bank of India	37,32	$125		5 per	135

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	..	....
S. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	...	..	..

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,065xd
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,080
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	200	6,000	1,000	Rs. 100	

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GREENHILL—September 6, at Stoke Newington, the wife of Edward Fowler Greenhill, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Calcutta, of a daughter.

TURNER—September 5, at Ashley-road, Crouch-hill, N., the wife of Alfred E Turner, of Singapore, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ETHERIDGE—SQUIRE—September 8, at Westbourne Park, Capt Henry Whitbread Etheridge, of Her Majesty's Indian Naval Retired List, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Charles Squire, of Waterford, Herts.

JOHNSTON—LYALL—September 6, at Hedley, Surrey, Capt James T Johnson, R.A., A.D.C. to Sir James Lyall, K.C.S.I., Lieut-Governor, of the Punjab, son of W Johnston, of Cowhill Tower, Dumfries, to Margaret Emmeline, daughter of the late Mr Lyall, of Hedley-park, Surrey.

SWAN—VAILLANT—September 1, at Weybridge, Francis Lindly Swan, Capt East Surrey Regt, son of the late Assistant Commissary-General Fred Geo Swan, to Isabel Bithynia, daughter of the late Major Albert Vaillant, H.E.I.C.S., of Weybridge.

DEATHS.

BARBOR—August 26, at Exeter, Major G A Barbor, Bengal Retired, aged 83.

BELL—September 10, at Fopstone-road, South Kensington, Lieut-Gen Harry W B Bell, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, aged 67.

BURLEIGH—September 12, at Abbey-road, N W, Joseph, son of the late Samuel Burleigh, Esq., of Cotham, Bristol, formerly of Calcutta, aged 71.

HERBERT—September 4, at Upper Baker-street, Charles Herbert Herbert, late of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, aged 60.

HIME—September 4, at Et-etat, France, Robert Douglas Hime, late Bengal Civil Service, aged 50.

LANE—Sept 6, at Castletown, Isle of Man, Col William Moore Lane, Madras Staff Corps, late Postmaster-General of the Punjab, aged 55.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SEALEY—September 26, at the Parsonage, Arrah, the wife of the Rev H A Sealy, Chaplain (A C S), of a son.

MONTRESOR—September 22, at Yorkston Dale, Murree, the wife of Lieutenant E H Montresor, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, of a son.

DEATHS.

DIBBLE—September 28, at the Bengal Club, of fever, F L Dibble, Executive Engineer, P W Dept.

MONTRESOR—September 21, at Yorkston Dale, Murree, the infant son of Lieutenant E H Montresor, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, aged 2½ days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1888.

THE foundation has been laid of an African adventure very similar in some respects to the beginnings of the Honourable John Company which built up the Empire of India. The British East African Association, with Mr. William Mackinnon as President, Lord Brassey as Vice-President, and Sir Donald Stewart, Sir John Kirk, Sir Lewis Pelly, Mr. W. Burdett Coutts and others among the directors, has been granted a Royal Charter for the administration and development of the extensive territory obtained by Mr. William Mackinnon under a concession from the late Sultan of Zanzibar. The territory in question includes those parts of the mainland and islands of the Zanzibar dominions reserved for the exclusive exercise of British influence under the Anglo-German treaty of 1886. The Charter empowers the Company to acquire from other chiefs either the possession or the power of administering their territories, and already a host of chiefs have been mediatised in accordance with the anticipated sanction to this effect. In the latter end of 1886 the British, German and French Governments came to an understanding, to which the Sultan of Zanzibar gave his adhesion, by which the sovereign rights of his Highness were to be recognised by the three Powers over all those portions of territory he could prove to be under his actual sovereignty and control. The result of this arrangement was that the Sultan preserved a long and narrow strip of coast line ten miles deep, while the territory further inland extending to the Great Lakes was demarcated, the northern portion being reserved as the sphere of British, and the southern and largest portion as the sphere of German, influence. France for her acquiescence in this arrangement obtained a more clearly defined right to territory claimed on the western side of the Continent adjacent to the lower Congo. The general agreement arrived at between the Powers led to further arrangements to give it the desired effect. The Sultan gave to Mr. William Mackinnon and to a German Company concessions to administer great part of the Continental possessions assigned to him by the treaty. The concessionaires were empowered to levy duties, paying a rent thereon to the Sultan. There were besides the territories set apart as spheres of exclusive influence for the British and German Governments respectively. These territories are of vast extent, and if they can be opened up to trade and cultivation Southern Africa will make an immense stride in civilisation.

Bombay, whose commercial relations with Zanzibar are already considerable, is directly interested in the new British possession, which lies north of the larger but less valuable area of territory reserved for German enterprise. The strip of coast which is secured to the Company includes the one harbour of any value along the whole littoral from Suakin in the Red Sea to Delagoa Bay. It is a well protected bay, capable of holding twenty iron-clads, and by a remarkable piece of good luck it is just north of the pestilential region which is such a formidable barrier to trade and makes access to the interior precarious and difficult. About half the British Coast is exempt from the deadly malaria which exists further south. The British zone exteuds to the north-west up to the shore of the Victoria Nianza, the German zone adjoining the southern boundary line. From the ocean to the lake the distance is three hundred and sixty miles. There is no present reason why British influence should not extend beyond the western shore of the Victoria Nianza northward to the Albert Nianza. The Germans have obtained a "protectorate" in the midst of their sphere of influence which far surpasses in area the British zone. Having the right of way over the Zanzibar ten mile coast strip, Germany claims the territory extending to the Victoria Nianza on the north and to Lake Nyassa on the south. The Germans will inevitably reach due westward to Lake Tanganyika. The elevated country is salubrious and the Germans look forward to great commercial and agricultural prosperity in that part of their territory. They are already looking northward, and are arranging to establish stations which will pass the British zone to the west of Victoria Nyanza, and reach the upper waters of the Nile and get touch of Emin Pasha. These far-reaching plans are however subject to vicissitudes. Within the last week or two the native tribes, repudiating the right of the Sultan of Zanzibar to dispose of their territory, have fallen upon the German Colonists and driven them out of the country, forcing them to take refuge in Zanzibar. Whether the German Government will send a military force to subdue the recalcitrant natives and compel them to respect treaty rights, remains to be seen. If the natives refuse to fight in the open and keep the Germans in the malarious lower country for any great length of time, the result may be even more discouraging to them than the Fabian strategy of King John has proved to the Italians at Massowah. The British territory which is now to be the scene of the enterprise of the Africa Company if less extensive than the German has certain important advantages. Part of the coast line is malarious, but as we have said, part of it is fairly healthy. For twenty-five miles inland from Mombasa, which will probably be the African Bombay, the country is made up of low hills and marshes. Thence it rises gradually to the plateau, which begins a hundred and fifty miles inland. The Taveta plateau is 2,500 feet—rather more than our Western Ghats. It is of great fertility, but the forests are unhealthy. Further inland the country improves; the plateau then rises to a level of 3,000 and 4,000 feet, extending to the Victoria Nyanza, and northward. The climate is that of the South of Europe, salubrious, with clear bracing air. This climate, it is said, is suitable for European Colonists and the soil will grow abundant wheat. The higher country has little forest, owing probably to deficient rainfall. But the rain comes twice a year, causing good pasturage, and giving the necessary moisture for wheat crops.

A writer in the *Times* states that British East Africa is more favourably situated as a wheat growing country than British India, and with the best seeds and the best methods of culture and storeage should ultimately take high rank as a grain exporting country. Here the question arises how are the best methods of culture to be obtained? The writer just referred to admits that at present at all events European labour is impossible. The native African will not work—at all events for others—except as a slave, and one of the objects of the British East Africa Company is to abolish slavery, both tribal and Arab. Labour must be obtained from China or India. Natives of this country have already found their way to Zanzibar, where some seven thousand of them make a living and some of them wealth. As soon as the British concession was obtained many of these Hindu settlers in Zanzibar migrated to the northern coast to take advantage of the new conditions. The writer states, on what grounds we are not aware, that the Indian Government regards favourably a proposal for emigration from this country, to supply the new territory with the kind of labour required to develop its resources. It is further said that the Indian system of small farms would be especially suited to East Africa, where there is abundance of garden land and pasturage, and a climate well adapted to natives of India. On the great plateau, the temperature ranges from 52° to 72°, the hottest part of the day giving only 80°. This would be a considerable improvement on the Bombay climate. It is hoped that Indian coolies will flock to the newly acquired territory and either work the land on their own account, or under zamindars. For a time at least, the European residents will be either capitalists, planters or superintendents. It does not seem to be expected that Europeans will colonise the interior of Africa, in spite of its many attractions, which are stated to be considerable. Most of those engaged in organising the Imperial British East Indian Africa Company are men who have been connected with India and are familiar with its resources, and it may be assumed that they will know how to turn the labour and the methods of India to the best account for the development of the splendid territory obtained in Eastern Africa. The Bombay millowners will hear with a certain satisfaction the information intended for the delectation of Manchester, that the native population of the uplands—two millions in number—find the weather so cold that they are obliged to wear garments, and that if they now go clad in skins and furs the only reason is that cotton cloth is not to be had. The natural products of the country—ivory, gum, and all the products of the most fertile soil blessed with a magnificent climate—are ready at hand to be bartered for cotton goods, whether they come from Manchester or from Bombay.

THE tension between Italy and France—or perhaps it would be more correct to say the unconcealed animosity of Signor Crispi towards the French Government—is put in the strongest light by the extraordinary refusal of the Italian Government to accede to the Suez Canal Convention unless the Porte declared that its African possessions extended to the western frontier of Tripoli. This diplomatic insult to France was calculated to give a colour of plausibility to the assertions of the Italian Press that an expedition is being organized with a view to the acquisition of Tripoli by that Power. It was scarcely to be expected that the Sultan's Government would be willing to give an affront to France merely to satisfy the ill-temper of the Power which has occupied Massowah, and has set aside the capitulations in disregard of the protest of the Porte. With a finesse peculiarly Turkish, the reply to the Italian demand stated that if the Ottoman Empire were to define its limits the western frontier would fall not west of Tripoli, but west of Algeria! The taunt implies unutterable things, which will not be the less offensive to Signor Crispi because they are not set forth in words which he could take up and subject to examination. If the Italians have a right to compel Turkey to catalogue her property in Northern Africa, why is not Tunis to be included, as well as Tripoli; why not Algiers—why not Massowah? Is Italy in a position to compel compliance, if Turkey asks for the restoration of Algiers? If not will Italy see the advisability of accepting the *fait accompli*? The bitter attack of *Les Temps* on Signor Crispi shows that the provocations addressed to France are noted. The inference which will be drawn is, that at a given opportunity they may be returned—either by the occupation of Tripoli, or by a demonstration of the French fleet on the Italian coast. Sir James Fergusson's declaration at Manchester on Saturday that foreign affairs look more peaceful now than at any time during the last three years, is not of itself sufficient to dissipate all fears for what the immediate future may bring forth.

THE difficulty of obtaining a complete registration of births which has been experienced in Bombay, is even greater in the North-West Provinces. The report of Dr. Richardson, the Sanitary Commissioner of the North-West Provinces and Oude, states that the ratio of births per one thousand of the population is 36·8, as given by the returns, whereas the true birth-rate is certainly higher. In the year 1887 the births registered in a total population of upwards of forty-four millions were 902,844 boys, and 805,891 girls. In some of the districts where people were fined to compel registration, the proportion of births amounted to forty per 1,000. The disparity between the number of boys and girls was in some districts much greater than in others, there being 200 girls, to 106, 112, or even 115 boys. The excessive preponderance in the number of births of males as compared to those of females may be either regarded as "an interesting physiological fact" or as evidence of the dislike of families in the North-West to confess to the misfortune of having female children. As Dr. Richardson points out, the proportion decreases where the number of fines inflicted for neglect to register is considerable, and he refers to the Central Provinces, where the registrars would seem to be inquisitorial and exacting the returns make a greater approach to accuracy than those of any of the other provinces of India. Now in the Central Provinces the birth-rate is 41·4 and the proportion of births of males to those of females is 106·1 to 100. On the other hand, in the Punjab the ratio is 170 males to 100 females born, while the birth-rate is only seventeen per 1,000 of the population. It is instructive to find that in the Punjab, in the district where the birth-rate is 50·2, the proportion of boys to girls is 108·8 to 100. This may be accepted as the normal ratio. In the North-Western Provinces and Oude the ratio of the deaths of males to females is 114·3 to 100, as compared with 112 births of the former to every 100 births of the latter. It would really seem from this that the male population of the North-West Provinces and Oude must be undergoing a slow process of extinction. The recorded birth-rate of the municipal towns was more than two per cent. under that of the general rate of the province. In Benares a considerable increase in the number of female children born was ascertained, the 1,600 of 1886 swelling to 2,316 last year. Wherever registration is neglected the births of females are omitted more frequently than those of males. Last year the death-rate rose to 34·1 from 31·75 of the previous year owing to an epidemic of cholera, which carried off over four per thousand of the population. The mortality amongst the town population was 41·35 per 1,000, a fact which shows that the villages, notwithstanding their well known insanitary condition, are far less unhealthy than the towns. The Sanitary Commissioner holds that the increase of the population is greater in reality than is shown by the returns. The provinces are densely peopled, and the difficulty of existence is increasing, while the relief afforded by emigration and employment in manufacturing industries is but small. In this latter respect the population in Western India is more fortunately situated. But there is good reason to believe that in our case also the increase of the population is greater than the returns appear to indicate. It is a question whether it is advisable for the sake of insuring statistical accuracy to harass private families with threats of fine and imprisonment, to make them give correct returns of all domestic occurrences.

THE Corporation yesterday rescinded the resolution passed in June to erect a hospital for cholera and other epidemics at Khetwady, in pursuance of a decision arrived at by the Corporation at the instance of Government four years ago to erect six hospitals of the kind in different parts of the city. Only one hospital has been so erected, there being a great difficulty in finding a suitable site. The Khetwady site was two-hundred and fifty feet distant from the nearest building, and it was surrounded by twenty-five thousand feet of open field. But some four-hundred feet distant was one of the entrances to the Cama Baugh, which is a place of assembly for Parsees at times of rejoicing. An alarm was raised that the health of the frequenters of the Garden would be endangered by the proximity of the hospital. An influential agitation arose, and the Town Council put off the construction of the hospital. Yesterday the matter was brought up before the Corporation, and after some discussion the resolution to build the hospital was revoked. At the suggestion of Dr. Waters a rider was added to the resolution, appointing a Committee to consider what steps should be taken with a view to save life during the prevalence of epidemics.

MR. BRADLAUGH, M.P., is thirsting for the blood of the Editor and Publisher of the *Bombay Guardian*. In his last issue of the *National Reformer* the junior member for Northampton reprints a paragraph—"a foul and cowardly libel" he calls it—from our religious contemporary concerning himself, and at the end, after denouncing the statement contained in it as a falsehood "as deliberate as it is possible for any falsehood to be," adds, "Perhaps some one will oblige me with the name and address of the Editor of the *Bombay Guardian*." The paper so long edited by the late Rev. George Bowen deprecates the Indian National movement getting into the hands of Mr. Bradlaugh. The *Economist*, which is in favour of the Congress programme, adopts a like attitude.

A LONDON evening paper, in referring to the National Congress, spake of the nationality of the respective Presidents of that body. It stated that an effort would be made to get an Englishman intimately connected with India to succeed the Hindu, the Parsee, and the Mahomedan, who have presided over the three Congresses. The effort has been made and has succeeded. Mr. George Yule, of Calcutta, who is now in England, has been asked to preside over the forthcoming meetings at Allahabad, and has consented. Mr. Yule is a merchant of high standing in Calcutta, a citizen of usefulness and repute. He has served his day and generation on the Committees and in the Presidential chair of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and has received that mark of Indian Presidency beatification (which many saints miss)—the Shrievalty of his city. The most active of the opponents of the Congress in England during the past few months has been Nawab Mehdi Hassan, of Hyderabad, but his opposition was confined to a few letters in the newspapers, and an interview with a Protestant.

A TELEGRAM from the British Consul at Alexandria, dated 30th September, 1888, says: "Quarantine removed on arrivals from Bombay."

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, who had been ill for some days, resumed charge of his duties, and sat in the first division court on the Appellate Side of the High Court with the Chief Justice yesterday.

THE London correspondent of the *Liverpool Daily Post* writes:—"There is fresh news of Lord Lonsdale. As was stated in this correspondence some months ago, the noble lord, having abandoned the pursuit of stage management, had set out in search of the North Pole. He started from Winnipeg, accompanied by a dog and his valet. The valet returned some weeks later with the heavier portion of Lord Lonsdale's outfit, which the Indians engaged for escort declined to carry. The Indians report Lord Lonsdale and his dog as having reached a place called Chippewayan, a settlement thirty miles south of Lake Athabasca. Last winter on Lake Athabasca was so severe that they were unable to hunt, and suffered cruel privations. Out of a camp of twenty-three Indians, nineteen died of starvation at a point five days' journey north-east of Chippewayan. The Hudson Bay Company, hearing of the disaster, organised an expedition, and brought the four survivors into camp. Lord Lonsdale, according to the latest report, is, in face of the coming winter, considerably north of the place where this tragedy befel."

MAJOR ROWAN HAMILTON, Norfolk Regiment, will not join Lord Lansdowne's staff after all, says the *World*. His appointment had been approved, but he has arranged to return to England with Lord Dufferin, preliminary to retirement from the service. His place will probably be taken by Captain Burn, Royal Dragoons.

SURGEON E. H. FELL, Grenadier Guards, will accompany Lord Lansdowne to India as Medical Officer.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S DIARY.

ARREST OF A PROFESSOR.

BERLIN, SEPT. 30.

Professor Genfken, charged with divulging State secrets, has been arrested at Hamburg.

THE TENSION BETWEEN FRANCE AND ITALY.

PARIS, SEPT. 30.

Le Temps publishes an article in which it bitterly attacks Signor Crispi's action in regard to the Suez Canal Convention and says that his Note to the Porte is replete with insinuations against France.

The article adds that seldom has any Premier allowed his hostility to be so apparent.

THE SIEGE OF SUAKIN.

SUAKIN, SEPT. 30.

The firing from the rebel lines continues nightly.

ACCIDENT ON THE MONGHYR BRANCH RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, OCT. 1.

On Thursday an accident occurred on the Monghyr Branch Railway. The train which leaves Monghyr in the early morning dashed into Jamalpur station, shattered the buffers to pieces, and struck violently against the station building, breaking it in several places. The driver says he lost all control over the engine, and to save himself jumped out, but the fireman stood to his post. No lives were lost, but several passengers were injured. The driver has been suspended, awaiting his trial.

ACCIDENT TO CAPTAIN BETHUNE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCT. 1.

On Friday night, at the rehearsal of the amateur theatricals in the Cubbon-rooms, Bangalore, Captain Bethune was performing the magic part in "Sorcerer," when the bottle containing fulminate of mercury exploded, injuring Bethune's hand, necessitating subsequent amputation. The other performers were slightly injured.

CHANGES IN THE MADRAS COUNCIL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins leaves for Calcutta by the first steamer next month. Mr. Garstin, who has returned to Madras, will, it is generally supposed, become member of Council when Mr. Master retires in January.

THE MADRAS DIAMOND FIELDS.

The machinery for the Madras Diamond Fields Company has arrived here.

THE OOTY RACES.

The Ooty Steeplechases on Saturday were a success. Colonel Moore's Terror won in the "Horse Steeplechase." Captain Preston's Petral won the military cup; Petral also won the "Pony Chase."

KABUL NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 1.

Latest news from Kabul, dated September 28th, says the *Pioneer*, states that Gholam Hyder, the Amir's Commander-in-Chief with the Bamian column was still at Haibak, where he has been joined by Abdulla Khan's forces from Khirjan. Ishak Khan seems to have left Khanabad, which is reported to be in the hands of Abdulla Khan's men.

THE POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 1.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught has been pleased to found a permanent prize for drawing in the Poona Native Institution. The members of the institution are to be congratulated in having secured the rare honour of a permanent royal patronage.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 29.

The Hall line steamer Branksome Hall left here yesterday.

SUEZ, SEPT. 29.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Kaisar-i-Hind arrived here from Colombo this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Teheran left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 29.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅜
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, 1s. 4 3-16d.	
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68⅛
4½ per cent. "	72⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	104½
Bar Silver	43¼

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 1.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Madras, and Penang Cable still interrupted. Sectio Elephant Point to Penang right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 30.

10 p.m.	79·9

MONDAY, OCT. 1.

6 a.m.	77·5
10 a.m.	81·9
2 p.m.	84·6
4 p.m.	84·4

IN Calcutta the St. Andrew's Dinner will be held as usual. There is every prospect of the dinner being a specially brilliant affair. Lord Dufferin has signified his intention of being present, and the Town Hall will thus probably be the scene of his last public appearance in India, as it was of his first. Sir Alexander Wilson will preside for the second year in succession.

CENTENARY OF THE 3rd B. L. I.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, SEPT. 24.

ADEN is at last waking up from the state of lethargy that has characterised the place during the prolonged period of fiery heat, cyclonic winds, like blasts from the mouth of the Inferno, and blinding dust-storms that have afflicted us for so many months past, but which happily are becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less" as the cold weather approaches.

You, in Bombay, apparently hear so seldom of our "Gibraltar of the East" that I am hopeful of your accepting this letter and according a friendly welcome to the account of a prominent event that has recently taken place here, and which has tended a little to galvanize us into a new lease of life after the vegetable existence that we have been leading since April last; and which, also, has prepared us in a measure for the brighter life we intend to enjoy till King Sol re-appears in his malignant old place next March to take the backbone out of us, and convert us into jellyfish again for another spell of six months. But I must not digress and squander time and space, or I am afraid my letter will find an ignominious grave in the wast-paper basket, which, I think, would be a pity, as the rather remarkable occurrence that I am writing to you about will then be lost to the world, and will die "unwept, unhonoured and unsung." The noteworthy event, to which allusion has been made above, is nothing more or less than the centenary of the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry, which came off on the 18th of September, 1888. Such an event as the centenary of a Native Regiment has rarely been heard of before in Bombay, and I feel sure that the subject will interest you. On the day previous to the centenary of the 3rd Light Infantry, the Officers of the Regiment invited the whole of the Aden world to their "At Home" to witness the regimental athletic sports and soldiers' games. Almost every one was present, and the spacious, but not picturesque, barrack square, just in front of the mess-house, where the games took place, was crowded to excess by the native population, who appeared to thoroughly appreciate the novelty of the scene. The sports were a great success, and the Officers' guests at the "At Home" seemed pleased with the entertainment, and to heartily enjoy the festivities and the hospitality of their hosts.

On the 18th, the day of the centenary, there was a large dinner at the mess of the Regiment. About forty guests only were present, as the mess-house could not accommodate more than that number, otherwise the Officers would gladly have welcomed the presence of the whole of the residents of the station. The mess-house was very tastefully embellished with a profusion of flags and banners, and stars of bayonets and ramrods, besides palm leaves and greenery of kinds, obtained specially from Lahej for the occasion. The central trophy consisted of a colossal shield, bearing the regimental crest and also the names of all the battles and campaigns the Regiment has taken part in during its first hundred years of existence. The colours of the Regiment hung gracefully from either side of the shield. Beneath the shield was placed the silver drum that once belonged to King Theodore, and which was specially presented to the Regiment by Lord Napier of Magdala, in acknowledgment of its good services during the Abyssinian Campaign of 1867-68; above the shield was a star of bayonets and ramrods. When the dinner was over, the health of her Majesty the Queen was drunk with all the usual honours, and after an adequate pause, Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, the Commanding Officer, rose and addressed the assembled guests as follows:—

Colonel Stace, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This 18th of September, 1888, is the hundredth anniversary of the day, on which the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry was raised, and the officers of the regiment wish to express to you their thanks for accepting the invitation to their festivities, and for your welcome presence at the mess this evening, to celebrate the auspicious occasion of the centenary of the regiment. Such an event as that we are now commemorating is, of course, a red letter day in the annals of all regiments, especially for those that have an honorable record to show to the world; and before we part this evening I would ask to be allowed to narrate as concisely as possible the gist of the chronicles of the regiment during its existence. Well, then, ladies and gentlemen, the present 3rd Bombay Light Infantry is, as I said above, a hundred years old to-day, having been raised on the 18th September, 1788, and it was originally known as the 1st Battalion of the 2nd Regiment. Its strength and composition at that time is not given in the records, but it is stated that in 1796 the regiment was re-formed out of six companies of the 2nd and four companies of the 11th Battalions. The first Commanding Officer was Major Ramney, and the headquarters were at Palghat, in Southern India. The earliest service the regiment shared in was with the force against Tippoo Sultan in 1799, the chief actions of the campaign being the battle of Seedaseer and the siege and capture of Seringapatam, which names were permitted to be borne by the regiment on its colours and appointments as a reward for its distinguished services, and in commemoration of its share in the brilliant success of the British force when opposed by the largest body of Tippoo's best troops, and commanded by Tippoo himself in person. After this campaign, the regiment continued to serve in Southern India, and took part in various minor operations and small engagements up to the year 1809, when it proceeded to Bombay. In 1811 a portion of the regiment was despatched to Kathiawar, where it served with success against the Chiefs of Porebunder and Poseitra in that province till 1813, when the thanks of Government were conveyed to the regiment for its satisfactory services. Between 1813 and 1818 the regiment served with the army against the Peishwa in the vicinity of Poona, Seroor and Satara, and the regiment was again commended with other corps for its cheerful behaviour and gallant conduct as well as for its high state of discipline throughout its long and arduous services in that campaign. In October, 1819, the regiment next proceeded on field service to the Persian Gulf, and shortly afterwards landed on the coast of Arabia. For two years the corps was engaged in hostilities against the Arabs, having fought several desperate actions, and repeatedly defeated the enemy with heavy loss. The principal battles were Ras-al-Khimah and Beni-Boo-Ali, and the toughness and severity of the latter fight may be estimated from the fact that the regiment lost 4 British officers, 7 native officers, 25 non-commissioned officers and 153 privates out of a total only of 219 of all ranks. There were various other small affairs in which the regiment took part, and after the successful completion of the operations of the force, and the services of the regiment were no longer required in Arabia, it was sent back to India at a good station for a little rest and quiet and recuperation after its hard work and serious losses. For its services during those two years of severe fighting the regiment was eulogised and thanked by the Government and the Commander of the Forces for the cheerfulness and alacrity and exemplary conduct of all ranks before the enemy. In May, 1824, the regiment was re-organised, and it thenceforth assumed the style and title of 3rd Bombay Native Infantry. The British officers in those days consisted of 1 lieut-colonel, 2 majors, 5 captains, 10 lieutenants, 4 ensigns and a medical officer, making a total of 23, which is almost treble the strength of a Bombay regiment of the present day. In 1848, when the 3rd was serving in Sind, it received peremptory orders to proceed to the Punjab to form part of the field force during the war in that province. During the early part of the campaign it was engaged in several skirmishes and minor actions, and was subsequently present at the siege and assault and final capture of Mooltan, and also at the battle of Gujerat, under Lord Gough, the Commander-in-Chief in India; and the whole force, in which the 3rd was included, received the highest commendations from the Chief and the Government for the devoted gallantry and conspicuous good conduct displayed throughout the operations. The 3rd was afterwards sent to Peshawar and to the confines of Afghanistan as a portion of the force for special service to follow up the remnants of Moolraj's army and his Afghan allies and bring them to bay, and the regiment remained with that force till the Sikhs and Pathans surrendered. The regiment then marched with other troops into the Yusufzai country to punish the hill tribes of that region, and continued there till that object was satisfactorily accomplished. With the exception of the presence of the light company of the regiment in the Persian campaign in 1856-57, the career of the 3rd was comparatively uneventful from 1850 to 1860, having seen no service to speak of during that period. In the early part of 1860 the regiment embarked from Bombay for China, where it served with credit for two years and then returned to India. In 1867 the Regiment was ordered to Abyssinia and served with distinction throughout that campaign; and the silver drum that now stands beneath our regimental shield, and which once belonged to King Theodore, was specially presented to the regiment by Lord Napier of Magdala in acknowledgment of its good services during the war. It was for this campaign that her Majesty the Queen was graciously pleased to make the 3rd a Light Infantry Regiment in consideration of its excellent services in Abyssinia. In January, 1879, the regiment was quartered at Hyderabad, in Sind, and formed part of the Bombay Reserve Brigade of the Afghan Field Force; but the corps never got beyond the Bolan Pass, as the men were in a weak and sickly condition, and the medical authorities had reported unfavourably of its state of health. Two companies, however, went to the front and served up in Kandahar, one being attached to the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, and the other to the Transport Corps. The regiment continued to serve in Beloochistan till 1884, when it took part in the Zhob Valley Expedition, after which it went to Poona for three years, and here we are now at Aden. Such, ladies and gentlemen, is an epitome of our history. I have been as succinct as possible, as I did not wish to exhaust your patience, and I was also mindful of the Shakesperean sentiment about brevity, which we all know is a highly commendable attribute, especially on *post-prandial* occasion. I have consequently had to skip over long periods, and omit many episodes, which add brighter lustre to the reputation of the officers and men who have preceded us, and which, if I had time to relate, would have an interest for all military men, and even for those who are not members of the service. I trust I have not trespassed too much on your time, but considering that during the hundred years that the regiment has existed, it has seen service all over the Bombay Presidency, in Madras, the Punjab, and up to the borders of Afghanistan, as well as in Sind, Beloochistan, Persia, Abyssinia and China, I do not think I could express what I have had to say in a narrower compass, especially as I wished to let you know what the regiment has done since it was raised, and to show you that the officers have good cause to feel a just and honourable pride in belonging to a corps which, I hope I may say, has done its duty, and which yields to none in the service in loyalty and fidelity and devotion to the Empire and to our Queen; and I would add that the maintenance of the high reputation of this regiment, as well as the preservation of all its best traditions, will ever be with us an obligation of honour and a dictate of soldierly duty and gratitude to those who have gone before us; and we trust that our successors will be as pleased with us and appreciative of our humble services as we are justly proud of our honoured predecessors.

After Colonel Scott's speech, which was listened to with great interest and very cordially applauded, Colonel Stace, the acting Resident of Aden, proposed the health of the Regiment in the following terms:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—The duty has been entrusted to me of proposing a toast this evening, the toast of the evening; it is the health of the gallant 3rd Bombay Light Infantry. We, the guests of the evening, are assembled here to enjoy the hospitality of our kind hosts; but much more than that, for it is no ordinary occasion. We are here to assist in celebrating the centenary of a most distinguished corps, and we must, I think, consider ourselves most highly favoured among mortals, for we are enjoying a privilege accorded to none before, and which none can enjoy again for a hundred years to come. There is a fact which we must all regard with regret, and that is that there are absent from among our hosts this evening some whom we would all have wished to see here. But they are doubtless with us in spirit, and we cannot forget them on this memorable occasion, nor can we be forgetful of those, who, during the past one hundred years, have composed the regiment, and who have handed down its traditions, its honours, and its glories to most worthy successors. But, ladies and gentlemen, we are, I think, now more concerned with the present and the future than with the past, and indeed it would be superfluous now to speak further of the past after the very comprehensive, instructive, and most eloquent speech we have just heard from Colonel Scott. I say we are more concerned with the present and the future, because it is for the present and for the future that we now wish the regiment all health, happiness and prosperity, and not for a future of one hundred years only, but for that long—to us unknown—period during which it will serve its country with that devotion and that honour which have distinguished it in the past. And for the future we have the fullest, the most perfect confidence. We know that when, after the lapse of one hundred years, there will again be seen such an assembly as that of this night there will be fresh triumphs to narrate; there will be fresh victories inscribed on the standard of the regiment, and we may with safety predict that on that festive occasion the guests of that evening will see as gallant hosts, as fair ladies, as we now see assembled around this hospitable table. Let us then drink to the continued health, happiness, and prosperity of the gallant 3rd.

Colonel Scott in reply, said:—

Colonel Stace, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Permit me, Colonel Stace, to thank you on the part of the officers for the handsome manner in which you have proposed our health, and you, also, ladies and gentlemen, for the generous reception the toast has met with at your hands. We sincerely trust that we deserve all the flattering compliments and kindly sentiments to which Colonel Stace has given expression; and we most cordially reciprocate all your friendly wishes, and we can all confidently promise that the honour and prestige of this regiment is as safe in our hands as it ever has been with those noble fellows whom we have succeeded. And, now, ladies and gentlemen, before I sit down I should, in my turn also, like to propose a toast. When I was giving to you just now a short account of the doings of this regiment since it was raised in September, 1788, I mentioned how proud we all felt of our "honoured predecessors;" and I would now ask you to join with us in drinking to their revered memory, and also to the health of all those officers of the regiment who are absent, either on furlough or on staff employ in India. The first of the absent officer is Colonel Mander, our esteemed and popular Commandant, who is at present on furlough in England, enjoying a short respite from his long services in India. The two next are Major Heath and Captain MacMahon, the first of whom is now holding the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General of Division, and the latter that of Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General of a District. Both of these officers are known in this regiment as smart, and able, and energetic, as well as men of superior intellectual abilities, and we are all proud to see them filling such high and important posts on the general staff of the Army. The two other absent officers are Captain O'Donnell and Lieut. French, who are both serving in the Political Department, and are not likely ever to rejoin the 3rd; nevertheless they have our best wishes for success in the career they have chosen, and we can only add that we are sorry to lose them. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to associate with this toast the name of my esteemed friend and comrade, Captain Birdwood, the Second-in-Command of the regiment. Captain Birdwood has not only served longer in the regiment than any of those now present, but his father was brought up in it, and was Commandant of it for many years, till he was appointed a General of Brigade, and, moreover, his two brothers also served in the regiment. His father is traditionally known in the regiment as one of the best, most loved, and most popular Commandants the regiment has ever had, and in the hearts of all those who had the privilege and happiness of serving under him there is still a warm and affectionate corner for the honoured memory of one who was always so kind and good to them. His worthy son, Captain Birdwood, is like unto him, and I think you will all agree with me in saying that it is quite in accordance with the eternal fitness of things that his name should be coupled with this toast. Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, I beg you will now join with me in drinking to the memory of our honoured predecessors and to the health of all our absent officers.

Captain Birdwood, in returning thanks, replied as under:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Colonel Scott has done me the great honour of associating my name with the toast of our absent comrades, as we may call not merely those absent ones who still belong, but those also who have belonged, to the regiment during its existence; those who, through their untiring energy, zeal and devotion in every rank, gained for the corps those honours and distinctions it is so proud to bear; who obtained for their regiment among others of their comrades-in-arms the sobriquet of the "Jungi pultan," or warrior regiment, and from whose roll could be picked out the names of many who, by their distinguished example, have, in some small way, helped to make our Bombay Army what it is, and those absent comrades who still belong to the regiment I know only await the opportunity to give their services, and, if need be, their lives, to add to the glories won by their predecessors. I feel that the response to this toast is too great an honour to have fallen to my lot, and I would have preferred that some one of those absent ones, if possible, might have been present; some one who had seen more service in the regiment than myself, and who could have responded more worthily. But not only on this ground, for I think, and ever will think, that on occasions such as the present it is more amusing to hear than to be heard. However, it is too late to make excuses. I can only say in the name of our absent comrades that I feel sure one and all would have thoroughly appreciated the kindly allusions made regarding them and the cordial manner in which the toast was received, and I regret that any cause prevents so many from sharing with us the pleasures called forth in honour of the centenary of the corps; and in their name, ladies and gentlemen, I beg to thank you all heartily. Before I sit down I have to propose a toast in which I am sure all who have a heart and hand to bestow on some future

Guardian angel o'er his life presiding,
Doubling his pleasures, and his cares dividing,

must join, and those who have already bestowed these perquisites would have no hesitation as to what answer they should give to that knotty question now puzzling the *Daily Telegraph*, viz., "Is marriage a failure?" for they must think that "of earthly goods the best is a good wife." Therefore I think I can with a certain amount of confidence say all, but should there be any in doubt I ask him to ponder well over the matter, and in a short time reason must dawn, and the dullest comprehension grasp the fact that "we cannot do without them." With this toast I would couple the name of Mr. Dann as a "doughty champion," who studies the fair sex theoretically, and, I may also add, at a distance, gentlemen, "the ladies." God bless them.

Lieut. Dann, the youngest officer in the regiment, returned thanks for the ladies in brief and appropriate terms, and shortly afterwards the hosts and guests left the table, and proceeded to amuse themselves some with dancing, some with songs and whist, and other congenial recreations—several suppers intervening—till it was time to break up, which was not, however, till the early hours of the new day, when "bright Chanticleer" began to upbraid us and express himself in reproachful, not to say vituperative, terms for trying to take his occupation away in not going home till morning.

CALAIS TO CONSTANTINOPLE BY RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Numerous reports have appeared giving full and graphic descriptions of the opening of the connecting links completing the railway communication between Calais and Constantinople, and of the inaugural train worked by the carriages of the International Sleeping Car Company; but to the time I left London no reliable information had been received as to the working of the ordinary trains by which any one, wishing to take advantage of the new route, could arrange to do so with any certainty of being carried through. I, therefore, decided to travel over the line as an ordinary passenger to ascertain exactly what difficulties there were (if any), and to enable us to give the information to the public. The present arrangements are as follows:—

A through carriage, labelled "Vienna, Pesth, Belgrade, Nisch, Sophia, and Constantinople," leaves Vienna at 8-25 a. m. every morning; but the arrangements were so uncertain that, on inquiry at Vienna, even the railway officials said they did not know what became of that carriage—whether it went through or not. I joined the 8-25 a.m. train from Vienna at Pesth on Tuesday, the 28th August; but finding the one first-class compartment in the through carriage already occupied, I had to take the ordinary carriages of the company, which necessitated two or three changes *en route*. The first change was at Belgrade; but even if we had not had to change carriages, we had to take out every article of luggage to be examined by the Servian Custom House officials. We travelled all night arriving at Nisch at 5-20 a. m., where half-an-hour was allowed for change of carriages and refreshments. We arrived at Pirot at 7-50 a. m., twenty minutes were allowed for an examination of passports, which was a very slight formality, and then we had again to submit to a Custom House examination at Czaribrod, at 8-35 a.m., where twenty-five minutes were allowed, after, which we arrived at Sophia punctually to time, 11-40 a.m. I waited at Sophia one day, to see the directors of the Bulgarian State Railways and joined the same train of the following day, leaving Sophia at noon arriving at Bellova at 3-40, where we had to change into carriages of the Oriental Company, which went through to Constantinople. We arrived at Mustapha Pacha at 10 p.m., with some fear and trembling as we had been told by travellers and railway officials that a very minute examination of every article take place at the Turkish frontier, especially that we must put away all books and jewellery; but we were agreeably surprised to find that when the train drew up at the station a very polite and gentlemanly Custom House officer came to the carriage, asking, in French, if we had anything contraband to declare, and, having received a reply in the negative, asked me to open one small package, which he but very slightly examined, and then passed the whole without compelling us to take them into the Custom House at all. In due course the train arrived in Stamboul at 8-15 a.m., punctually to the minute. From this it will be seen that it is now possible to travel from London to Constantinople *via* Calais in 94 hours' actual travelling: this necessitates at present a break of one day at Vienna, and the journey through from Vienna to Constantinople occupies 48 hours.

At the present time passengers cannot be booked through, but I am assured by the managers of the different sections of the line that the principle of the through tickets, registration of luggage, &c., has been agreed upon, and that before you receive this letter a second conference will have been held at Pesth, after which the through tickets will be printed, and put into operation as early as possible. I have already seen the proof specimens of the through tickets from both London and Paris, and I am also assured by the railway managers that as soon as they find any number of passengers coming forward for the route they will increase the number of through carriages, so as to avoid the changes which at present have to be endured; I have, therefore, not the slightest doubt that by the 1st of October—which is as soon as any number of English travellers wish to move Eastward—that the through arrangement will be in perfect working order; and in addition to the general arrangements of the various railway companies concerned, I understand, it is the intention of the Sleeping Car Company to run a through train weekly; but I may add that the ordinary carriages of the various sections of the railway are much more comfortable for the journey they have to perform than the carriages of many of our English lines; as a rule, they have a passage or gallery on one side with lavatory arrangements at each end of the car, so that there is practically little difficulty in making the through journey.

The best and most interesting route at the present time is *via* the Chatham and Dover Company's 11 a.m. express service, *via* Calais, Bale, Zurich, the Arlberg Tunnel, Innsbruck, and Vienna. The whole journey from London to Constantinople by this route is accomplished in 94 hours of actual travelling.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN M. COOK.

Constantinople, September 1.

EX-KING THEEBAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Poor Theebaw, the ex-King of Upper Burma, has been passing his days at Rutnagherry in the company of his two queens in a way which would excite the pity of all who are not void of finer feelings. The *Rangoon Times* tells us—and I think we have every reason to believe its statement, seeing that the ex-King does not know either to read or write—that he passes the whole of his time in wandering in different apartments that his bungalow can provide. When he feels tired of this quiet exercise he joins his queens in conversation, which, however, he does not much relish.

To add to his manifold misfortunes, he has been debarred from receiving visitors at Rutnagherry by our Government. One would here remark that there was no such restriction even in the case of a terrible man like Napoleon Bonnaparte during his exile in the lonely island of St. Helena. Why, then, should not poor Theebaw, comparatively weak, helpless, and idiotic, be suffered to enjoy this little indulgence. Doubtless, the Government of India has been entertaining a long cherished fear that he would, if allowed to receive visitors, take advantage of some opportunity presented to him to run away and then create a disturbance. This, however, appears to me utterly impracticable from a common-sense view of the question. He can command but little influence in his dominions, judging from all the shocking examples of cruelty and injustice that have been brought to light. Besides the French and the other Powers of Europe have found him utterly destitute of influence. Government, then, would do well to relax a little the provision not permitting the ex-King to receive visitors. This change would certainly cheer up Theebaw's depressed spirits.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 1st.

THOM.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE first monthly meeting of the Corporation under the new Act was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Sayani presiding. There were present:—Drs. T. T. Blaney, G. Waters, P. C. De Souza, and C. F. Underwood, Messrs. J. R. Duxbury, Grattan Geary, R. Gilbert, A. M. Gubbay, and Harold R. King, Major G. W. Martin, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, and Major H. O. Selby, Messrs. Eknath Ragunath Narayen Khote, Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Kaikhusro Nowrojee Kabrajee, Karamdas Vallabhdas, Kawasjee Dady Limjee, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Nusser Mahomed Futehally, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Shivjee Dhurmsjee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Bhaishankar Nanabhoy, Bomanjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Damodar Tapidas, Dossabhoy Framjee, Fazulbhoy Visram, E. R. Freeborn, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Naorojee Bairamjee Suntook, Narayen Ganesh Chandavarkar, Rustamjee Nusservanjee Khory, Tribhowandas Varjeewandas, and Vinayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

The meeting recorded, on the motion of Mr. Dossabhoy Framji, a letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, stating that the Bombay Act III. of 1888, being the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, received the assent of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-General on the 8th idem, and was published in the Bombay *Government Gazette* on the 14th, becoming law from the last-mentioned date.

SALARY OF THE MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji moved that the following resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 4307, dated 19th September, 1888, be recorded:—"That under the provisions of Section 77 and Schedule R. of the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, and subject to the approval of the Municipal Corporation, the pay of Mr. H. W. Barrow, Municipal Secretary, be fixed at Rs. 1,000 per mensem, with a personal allowance of Rs. 200 a month, for long and approved service, or a total of Rs. 1,200 a month, as drawn by him from 1st April 1886." Mr. Dosabhoy said that under the new Act Mr. Barrow would continue to draw the same pay as before, though he had no hesitation in saying that Mr. Barrow was worth a great deal more. (Hear, hear.)

Major Selby expressed his entire approbation of the motion. He was sure that any one who had had anything to do with Mr. Barrow must have been struck with his intimate knowledge of everything that had happened in this Municipality, and with his usual courtesy in rendering one any assistance that was in his power. (Applause.) The speaker was only sorry that this Act, among its many other ridiculous failures, had limited them as to the payment of salaries to deserving servants of the Municipality. (Laughter.) If it had been in his power to give to Mr. Barrow more than the sum of Rs. 1,200 in consideration of his long and valuable services, he should be among the first to give it. (Hear, hear, and applause.)

The chairman, in putting the motion, said it had his hearty approval. The motion was then carried with applause.

THE VICTORIA TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

Dr. Blaney proposed that Major H. O. Selby be appointed a member of the Board of the Victoria Technical Institute, as a representative of the Municipal Corporation, in the place of Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant. The proposition, having been seconded, was carried.

THE JOINT SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

A letter, dated 4th September, 1888, from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, was submitted, drawing attention to section 39, clause 2, of the New Municipal Bill, which provides for the appointment, by the Corporation and Government, of four members each for the purpose of forming a joint school committee, and suggesting that the selection by the Corporation of the members of the committee be undertaken within the time prescribed in the above section.

Major Selby proposed that with reference to the question of by-laws and establishment, the chairman do inform Government that in the opinion of the Corporation the best procedure will be for Government to complete the board, and for the board to proceed to draw up a code of by-laws, to be submitted to the Corporation for their approval, and also to draw up a scale of proposed establishment as well as a rough estimate of the probable income and expenditure of the board for the next financial year, and for the unexpended balance of the current financial year. That the following gentlemen be appointed the representatives of the Corporation on the proposed school board:—Dr. Blaney, the Hon. K. T. Telang, Mr. A. M. Dhurumsey, and Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar. The mover said that these were the best men that he knew of to carry out the work of the school board.

The Hon. P. M. Mehta, in seconding the motion, said that Major Selby could not have placed before them four better names than those which were included in the proposition.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji regretted that there was not a single Parsee name on the proposed committee. He wondered why the name of Mr. Bomonji Master, an old educationist, had escaped the attention of Major Selby. He did not know whether Mr. Telang would find time to attend the meetings of the school board, being a very busy man, who was unable to attend the meetings of the Corporation. In the place of Mr. Telang the speaker proposed the name of Mr. Master.

Dr. Waters seconded the amendment.

Mr. Bomonji Master having informed the meeting that he was really very sorry that he would not find time to attend the meetings of the board, Dr. Cawasji proposed the name of Mr. K. N. Kabraji.

Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar begged to retire in favour of Mr. Telang, who, he said, would prove a valuable member of the board.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that when he seconded the motion, it had never struck him whether the members proposed were Hindoos or Parsees, or Musulmans. He had merely looked to the qualifications of the men who were proposed for the board. As for Mr. Telang, he said that if he had to select any one man from the Corporation to serve on the board, he should have, without the least hesitation, given the name of Mr. Telang. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Telang's educational experience had been simply unsurpassed, and there was no other member of the Corporation who, in Mr. Mehta's opinion, could approach Mr. Telang in this respect. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. K. N. Kabraji said in their selection of members for the school board they should not only look to their merits and qualifications, but should also see whether they were able and willing to spare their time for the work which would devolve upon them.

Mr. Jamsetji P. Kapadia said that whenever Major Selby proposed any committee, Dr. Blaney was sure to get in, and when Dr. Blaney proposed a committee, Major Selby was sure to find a place in it. (Laughter.) He liked to know whether Dr. Blaney had any educational experience.

Mr. Mehta: He has most decidedly.

Mr. Kapadia: In what way?

The President: Go on, Mr. Kapadia, you are in order.

Mr. Kapadia then went on to say that he admitted that Dr. Blaney could claim considerable experience of Municipal matters, but he did not think Dr. Blaney had any educational experience. Mr. Kapadia moved an amendment that Col. Merewether, Sir Henry Morland, Mr. Kabraji, and Mr. Javerilal be appointed members of the school board.

The amendment did not find any seconder.

Major Selby said he had selected the best men he could find. He had not intentionally left out Parsees from the committee. He was unfortunately very limited in his choice, and therefore he could not include the name of a man like Mr. Kabraji. He had among the Parsees some of his best friends, Mr. Sorabji Bengalee for example, than whom there was no one who was more able, more philanthropic, more devoid of self-seeking, and more loveable. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was then adopted *nem. con.*

PROPOSED CHOLERA HOSPITAL IN KHETWADY.

The Corporation had before them the petition, dated 9th July, 1888, from Mr. C. Tyabjee, Mr. A. D. Mody, and others, protesting against the proposed erection of a cholera hospital, near Cama Bagh, in Khetwadi, as well as a letter, dated 14th September, 1888, from Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Kt., Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart, C.S.I., and other Parsee inhabitants forwarding a similar protest.

A letter was addressed on this subject by the Bombay Medical Union, suggesting the construction of moveable skeleton hospitals of iron to be used in times of epidemic.

Mr. Chandavarkar moved that the resolution of the Corporation regarding the purchase of land for a cholera hospital in Khetwady be cancelled. The Commissioner had contended during the discussions, which had previously taken place on the subject, that the Corporation would set a very bad example, if they were to abandon the Khetwady site, by yielding to the agitation of the people. But the Commissioner had himself set a bad example by yielding to the opposition given by the Surgeon-General and Dr. Hojel, the physician in charge of the European General Hospital, to the taking up of a site near it for the erection of a cholera hospital. Government were at first enthusiastic about having a cholera hospital in Bombay, and they had signified their willingness to parting with the land required for it, free of cost. But when the particular site in the Fort was objected to by the Surgeon-General, they threw cold water on the proposal. If the Municipality were to persist in adopting the Khetwady site in face of the strong opposition made to it, Mr. Chandavarkar said that the Corporation might then have to embroil themselves in costly litigation.

The proposition was seconded by Dr. R. N. Khory.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said that the Khetwady site was the best available, and that it had been selected after he with Dr. Weir had been to almost every conceivable site. As for the site in the Fort, they could not get it, not because an objection had been made to it, but because no land suitable for the erection of a cholera hospital could be had in the district. If the Corporation were to yield to the public agitation and abandon the Khetwady site, they would meet with similar opposition whatever other place they might select for the hospital. If, they abandoned this site, they could really go to none other to which the same objections might not be urged with greater force, and, therefore, they must make up their minds to have none of these hospitals in Bombay. Would it be wiser on their part to let the poor die in their own homes of cholera, and make their abodes in each case the centre for spreading the disease throughout the neighbourhood? If the Corporation were now to cancel their own resolution, they must either abandon the idea of having these epidemic hospitals or must go to a worse site than the one selected in Khetwady.

Mr. Bomonji P. Master spoke in support of Mr. Chandavarkar's motion.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that a site might be the best available, but it might be a very bad one for all that, for all the parties concerned. He could not understand the Commissioner when he said that no land was available near the European General Hospital in the Fort.

The Commissioner: I say not available in the sense of our being not able to get it.

Mr. Mehta said the Government in disallowing the Fort site had themselves set the inhabitants of Khetwady the example of objecting to have such an hospital in their midst. (Hear, hear.) It was time that the Corporation should reconsider the whole question of providing cholera hospitals for the city.

Mr. R. Gilbert, speaking in support of the motion, said he was not himself satisfied as to the necessity of having these cholera hospitals at all; and as for the proposed site, he observed that an hospital could not be erected there except at an enormous cost.

Dr. Waters said it appeared there was a strong concensus of opinion in favour of having the previous resolution cancelled by the Corporation. There was no question whether the disease was contagious or not, for whatever it was, it was desirable to have some place for the treatment of the poor sufferers from cholera. The object of having separate places for poor cholera patients was to save as much life as possible. It had to be borne in mind that the same objections which were made in the present case would be urged against any other site that might be proposed; and then it would be a question whether the Corporation were going to make no arrangements for the treatment of patients when an epidemic broke out. He further reminded the Corporation that the Government had refused the Fort site, specifically stating that there was no danger to the inmates of the European General Hospital if a cholera hospital were erected in its vicinity, but that they could not allocate the site for it, in view of the new hospital, which it was in contemplation to build there. He concluded by moving a rider to Mr. Chandavarkar's proposition that the Corporation should appoint the following committee to reconsider the whole question and to furnish a report thereon:—Mr. Mehta, Dr. Blaney, Mr. Chandavarkar, Mr. Hakim, Dr. Khory, Mr. M. C. Murzban, Dr. Cowasji, and Dr. Waters, the last name being subsequently added.

Mr. Chandavarkar and his seconder accepted the rider.

Mr. Geary said that he would have had a difficulty in voting for Mr. Chandavarkar's motion, which he would not vote against, but he was glad that it was removed by the rider which was attached to it. As a public body in care of the public health, the Corporation would be placed in a false position—in a most embarrassing position—if they were in effect to endorse the view Mr. Gilbert had just enunciated, that it was not their business to provide epidemic hospitals for the unfortunate sufferers. He quite sympathized with the gentleman who had moved the resolution and with those who in supporting it, had represented the natural feeling of the people of the district against having a cholera hospital in the vicinity of the Cama Baugh, just as he sympathized with the objection which Dr. Hojel had expressed, and many others had felt, to such an hospital being placed in the compound of the European General Hospital. (Hear, hear.) He thought the balance of testimony from all countries which had been visited by cholera was that the disease was non-contagious. He had himself gone into the midst of hundreds of cholera patients, and he had seen others going among them, but they were never in the slightest degree affected; whereas it was certain that if they had gone among patients suffering from small-pox, or scarlet fever, they would probably have been affected. There was no question, however, that certain people were greatly affected by fright in regard to cholera, and were predisposed to its attack, although they did not get it from mere fright, as a member had just stated. Under the circumstances, he thought it would be unfair to force this particular hospital in the particular quarter. But it would be a neglect of duty on their part if they were to wash their hands of the whole question and do nothing further in the matter. (Hear, hear.) When four years ago, the Corporation unanimously, or almost unanimously, carried the resolution in favour of having these hospitals, they did so, because Bombay was getting a bad name in European ports as a focus of cholera, and it was necessary to show that we were prepared to carry out all the sanitary precautions that were possible in this city. That was the view placed before them by a medical gentleman now sitting opposite him (Dr. Blaney), who had forgotten all the arguments which he used then, and which were still quite as sound as they were then, when he now got up and said that cholera hospitals were very dangerous things, and were the foci of disease. If some alternative proposal had been made, he would have concurred in the proposal to abstain from erecting a cholera hospital on that particular site in Khetwady. But no alternative proposal had been suggested. Now, however, that the question was to be gone into *de novo*, he would willingly vote in favour of the motion.

Dr. R. N. Khory argued that if cholera were, as was stated, merely an infectious disease, he did not understand why a separate hospital should be erected for the patients. Speaking against the Khetwady site, Dr. Khory remarked that Khetwady was least liable to cholera epidemics, that the district which was most liable to them was Dhobie Talao, and that if the patients were removed from that district to a hospital in Khetwady, it would be importing cholera into Khetwady.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji did not see why the rest-house, which was but half a mile distant from the Khetwady site, and which had already been used for the treatment of small-pox patients, should not be utilized as a cholera hospital.

Mr. K. M. Shroff said it was obvious from the agitation made against the proposed site that whatever other site were proposed, it would give rise to similar objections. He, therefore, suggested that they should have a floating hospital in the harbour. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) He urged that his suggestion was well worth the consideration of the committee.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framji said that as the mover of the proposition, which it was now proposed to be cancelled, he considered it his duty not to give a silent vote on the subject. When he had placed the proposal of having the site in Khetwady before the Corporation, as the spokesman of the Town Council recommending the grant, he had distinctly stated, and it had been reported at the time in the papers, that they had to consider two questions—first, whether the Corporation were prepared to undertake the building of the hospital at such a heavy cost as had been proposed, informing the Corporation that they were not at all likely to get the land for the estimated amount of Rs. 66,000; and, secondly, whether it would be advisable to have a cholera hospital in a populous locality. The latter question had been left, of course, for the doctors to decide. After the Town Council's recommendation was carried by the Corporation, he saw that the public feeling in the matter was so strong, the agitation which had proceeded on the ground of danger to the public health was so genuine, that he again considered the question in all its bearings, and came to the conclusion that, leaving aside the question whether cholera was contagious or infectious, the Corporation would rather endanger than advance the public health by having a hospital right in front of the Cama Baugh. (Hear, hear.)

Major Martin wanted to know whether Mr. Shroff wished to have his remarks reported in the newspapers. For if the idea happened to go abroad that cholera hospitals were about to be placed in the harbour, where the European shipping came, it might create a great imperial difficulty.

Mr. Shroff did not share the fears of Major

Martin. A floating hospital like the one he had suggested would not endanger the health of that shipping, much of which was locked up in the docks, leaving a considerable portion of the harbour free and open.

Mr. Kabraji said he was informed that in the Gocuidas Hospital there was a standing rule by Government not to admit cholera patients, but to send them to the separate ward allotted for their treatment in connection with the Sir J. J. Hospital. This was sufficient to show that objections might fairly be taken to a cholera hospital being placed in the midst of a populous district and in the vicinity of a place where marriage festivities were held.

Dr. Blaney explained that whatever he had said about the contagiousness or infectiousness or otherwise of cholera to sustain the argument against having a cholera hospital in front of Cama Baugh had been stated, not on his own authority, but on the strength of eminent European authorities.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Corporation then adjourned.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

A FRONTIER Officer writes to the *Times* :—

Sir,—Can you spare room for a suggestion that—when parents able to give a liberal training to their sons are more than ever perplexed to find them a career—the present time holds out to the Indian authorities and opportunity for taking fuller advantage than they are doing of the estimation in which their services are held?

Are these authorities careful enough that the men they now take from the crowding candidates are the very ones best adapted for the special work, whether it be in civil employ, the Army, engineering, or others? There can be no hesitation in replying that these authorities are not using their opportunities so advantageously as they might do. In the first place, no matter what the mental acquirements may be, only those who have sound constitutions and considerable bodily strength are capable of doing hard work in the Indian climate. The medical exmination might with advantage be made more strict, especially as regards the Civil Service. No under-sized, narrow-chested, illnurtured, puny lads ought to be allowed to present themselves for exmination. Just as there is a *minimum* standard of measurements for Army recruits, so to there should be one, and a severe one, for all Indian appointments. This, if published, would simplify matters to a great extent; and boys who could not hope to reach the prescribed standard would, from the first, devote their energies to some other field.

Not only do the Government suffer a heavy loss from the constant sickness of their riecketty servants, but it must also be borne in mind that Englishmen in India have to be, or should be, rulers of men. This writer remembers the observation of a Punjab chief. Once, when at a great durbar, he asked who an absurd little figure was, and was told that it was a civilian holding a high appointment. The Sirdar looked intently at the figure and then soliloquized, "Aklbeshakk, lekin shaklbhi Chahiyr"—"Brains there may be, but surely he needs a body."

Having weeded out all who are physically unfit, the next step is to secure the best mental training with regard to the work ahead. The mere scholar is not wanted there; but the lad who has a sound, modern education.

The number of necessary subjects is now so great that there is little leisure for learning Latin, although its use through life may warrant its being taken up, not in the nursery, as sometimes now, to be followed till the last school day, but as an extra at 14 or 15 years old, when six months might suffice to overtake as much as most boys now usually acquire of it. India is essentially an agricultural country; and the agriculture is in a most backward and undeveloped state. Men who perhaps have been chiefly brought up in towns, and who have no knowledge of the natural sciences can have—and this years of observation confirms—but little true interest in the country and the people. Many civilians are mere judicial machines, and as soon as their kutcherry is over try to forget they are in India. This is not as it should be; and nothing, probably, would more tend to counteract this feeling than an acquaintance with natural sciences; for it would impart an interest to all their surroundings, and many things which now appear so utterly beneath their notice would acquire a new importance.

The first year, at least, which is spent in India and for which, be it remembered, full pay is drawn, is chiefly taken up in learning the language and customs of the country. There is no reason why this should be the case. In all entrance examinations Indian history and the Hindustani language might well be made a prominent subject; and now that Russia is so close to our north-western border a knowledge of Russian is most desirable. This the Indian Government has now recognized; but to induce men to learn that language it has not only to offer a large money reward, but also to forego the services of the students—many of them captains or field officers—for an entire year, which has to be spent in Russia, and during which Indian pay is allowed. A great deal of this loss might be saved if Russian scored well in the extrance examinations. In fact, to men who expect to pass their working life in India, Latin and Greek, and French and German are far less necessary than Hindustani and Russian and the modern sciences. To military and political officers, both the Persian and Turki languages are essential. The latter tongue—the prevailing language in a great portion of Central Asia—is not probably spoken by half a dozen English men in the whole of India; yet the day cannot be far distant when it may prove very useful.

Most practical men in India will probably endorse these observations; but they will meet with great opposition in England, the chief reason of this being that the present instructors will feel they are incapable of teaching the necessary subjects. But there are plenty of others who can do so; and if Government will only declare its determination, it may trust parents for providing their boys, from the outset, and at their private cost, with a training shaped expressly foresecuring to India utmost value for the much-coveted advantages of her service.

THE INDIAN RELIEFS.

THE Indian transport Euphrates left Queenstown on the 7th ult. for Bombay, after embarking drafts of the following regiments for service in India:—1st Royal West Surrey, Belfast; 1st Royal Warwick, Fermoy; 1st Liverpool Regt., Dublin; 1st West Yorkshire, Dublin; 2nd Royal Welsh Fus., Galway; 1st South Wales Borderers, Dublin; 1st Manchester Regt., Tipperary; 1st Highland L. I., Curragh; comprising 30 officers, 1,126 non-commissioned officers and men, and 58 women and children.

The Crocodile which sailed from Portsmouth for Bombay on the 19th ult., with a number of reinforcing drafts for regiments serving in India had a large proportion of men for the cavalry corps, they are to be sent from the depot at Canterbury for the 1st Dragoon Guards at Rawul Pindi, the 2nd Dragoon Guards at Sealkote, the 3rd Dargoon Guards at Meerut, the 7th Dragoon Guards at Umballa, the 7th Hussars at Secunderabad, the 17th Lancers at Lucknow, and the 21st Hussars at Bangalore. The drafts for these regiments number 350 and the Crocodile carries, in addition, over 700 non commissioned officers and men for infantry battalions, the 2nd Rifle Brigade sending 154 for the 1st Battalion in Burma; the 2nd Royal Irish Fus. at Dover 103 for the 1st Battalion at Jullundur; the 1st Royal Sussex at Aldershot 101 for the 2nd Battalion at Rawul Pindi; the 1st Devonshire at Aldershot 103 for the 2nd Battalion at Jhansi; the 1st Northumberland Fus. at Colchester 124 for the 2nd Battalion at Rawul Pindi; and the 2nd Suffolk at Aldershot 98 for the 1st Battalion at Rawul Pindi. Among the officers coming out by the Crocodile are Majors Spence, 1st Dragoon Guards; Paley, 8th Hussars; C. Pigott, 21st Hussars; A Ommanney, 1st East Kent; Captain H. Adams, Royal Irish Fus; W. Rycroft, 7th Dragoon Guards; W. Burke, 2nd Yorkshire L. I.; Lieuts Prince Adolphus of Teck and H. Noel, 17th Lancers; Oliphant and Vernon, Rifle Brigade; Sandwith, 5th Lancers; R. Herron, 2nd Dragoon Guards; H. Mercer and W. Robertson, 3rd Dragoon Guards; H. Lempriere, 7th Dragoon Guards; Grafton, 8th Hussars; P. Vigors, Rattray and Lash, Devonshire Regt; and C. Ross and Warburton, 2nd Norfolk.

The statement telegraphed from India that a proposal was made to reduced the European garrisons by 3,000 must not be taken to mean, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, that a permanent reduction was contemplated. What the Government of India did was to suggest to the home authorities that, with a view to relieving the financial pressure, it might be desirable to reduce the drafts from England during the present trooping season by 3,000 men. This applied solely to British infantry, no proposal having been made as regards cavalry and artillery. Both the War Office and Horse Guards, however, objected to changes being made.

TELEGRAMS received at Rome on Sept. 10 from Northern Italy report that the rivers Adda and Adige have overflowed, and that several communes in the province of Bergamo are threatened by the floods. The Adige is greatly swollen owing to the torrents of rain which have fallen in the Tyrol. The town of Verona is also menaced by the floods. The troops are working to keep the waters in check, but the lower quarters of the town are submerged.

MAJOR BARTTELOT'S DEATH.

WITH regard to a fresh expedition, the *Times*, commenting on the death of Major Barttelot, regards that as a fruitless undertaking:—

The wiser course, it thinks, is to wait for the present and to be ready to seize any opportunity that may offer of rendering effective assistance, either to Mr. Stanley or to Emin Pasha. It cannot be denied that, so far, Mr. Stanley has failed to accomplish his object; it does not, however, follow that he will fail to accomplish it in the end. But if the result of one relief expedition is merely to necessiate the sending out of another in search of it, it is difficult to see where the process is to stop. The question of exacting reparation for the assassination of Major Barttlelot is, however, different. It would be fatal to the prospects of European enterprise in Central Africa if the natives were to find that Englishmen could be murdered with impunity. It may be prudent to wait until further details are forthcoming, and to ascertain whether the expedition now being organized by Mr. Jameson is strong enough to afford a reasonable prospect of doing justice upon the assassins of Major Barttelot, and making the natives understand that treachery is not to go unpunished. A fresh failure would be disastrous, and we trust that every effort will be made to prevent even its possibility. Every Englishman will feel that due punishment should be meted out to the cowardly murderers of Major Barttelot; but we cannot encourage the idea of sending another expedition in search of Mr. Stanley until at least we obtain such information of his whereabouts as would enable the expedition to start with a reasonable prospect of success.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION OF THE MURDER.

The *Standard* assumes that the "carriers" were from the first reluctant members of Major Barttelot's party. It says:—

They were burdened with an immense quantity of supplies. Their imaginations, doubtless, were full of the terrors of the journey which they were asked to take. The Arabs, with whom it is a matter of life and death to defeat an enterprise which protends, as they reasonably enough conclude, the extinction of the traffic in slaves, have long been deligent in propagating the most terrifying stories, and have, it may be expected, prepared to some extent the fulfilment of their prophecies by poisoning the minds of the negro tribes against the intruding Christians. The mere fact that Stanley and all his men had been, so to speak, "lost" in the wilderness into which Major Barttelot proposed to penetrate, was enough to justify the gravest fears. Here, surely, we have sufficient materials for a plausible explanation of the disaster. It is only necessary to assume that, after a few marches of peculiar difficulty, made, perhaps, in the teeth of hostile tribes, the porters refused to go any further; and when urged by the leader to go on with the work for which they were enlisted, made mutiny effective by murder. The hypothesis of deliberate treachery is, of course, tenable. Many shrewd judges of Arab character have viewed with misgiving the confidence reposed in Tippoo Tib. It was infatuation, they argued, to assume that the empty honour of being appointed to administrative work under the Congo Company would tempt the chief of the Arab slave traders to cooperate loyally in the ruin of the traffic to which he owed his wealth and his influence. The enthusiasm of humanity is a sentiment that finds no lodging in the breast of the African Moslem—at any rate of those who live by the trade in human flesh. We need not, however, impute even to a typical Arab slave dealer such cold, far-seeing duplicity as is implied in the assumption that the murderers of Major Barttelot acted on instuctions from the Governor of Stanley Falls. As to Mr. Jameson's fresh expedition the *Standard* refrains to pronounce the renewal of the effort chimerical. But with the melancholy record of the past before it it feels the profoundest apprehension lest any further attempt to penetrate the gloomy regions to the east of the Congo should only add a fresh sacrifice of heroic lives to those that have already been sacrificed in vain.

Major Edmund Musgrave Barttelot was the second son of Sir Walter Barttelot, M. P., and was a major in the 1st Battalion of the Royal Fusiliers. He served in the Afghan campaign, for which he received the medal and clasp, and in the Egyptian campaign, winning a similar decoration. He was born in March, 1859.

Mr. Jameson, who is mentioned in Mr. Parminter's telegram as organizing a fresh expedition was originally attached to Mr. Stanley's party as a naturalist, and acted, it is believed, as Major Barttelot's second in command. It may be added that when Major Barttelot started for the Aruwimi Falls he was accompanied by three white men and 545 natives.

SIR FRANCIS DE WINTON received the telegram from Mr. Parminter, a representative of the Belgian Government on the Congo, stating that Major Barttelot has been assassinated by his carriers; that Mr. Jameson has returned to Stanley Falls, where he is reorganising a fresh expedition; and that Tippoo Tib is absent at Nyangwe. The following is the telegram:—

"Barttelot assassinated by his carriers. Jameson back at the Falls reorganizing with probable success new expedition. Tippoo absent at Nyangwe,—D. J. Parminter."

Commenting on this sad news, the *Times* says:—

With our present scanty information we can only guess at the causes and circumstances of this disaster. All that we know for certain is that Mr. Stanley quitted the Aruwimi many months ago, and that such disquieting rumours of the difficulties he was encountering had reached Yambunga in the spring that Major Barttelot thought it necessary to organize an expedition for his relief. The undertaking was no easy one. It was necessary to obtain porters and provisions from Leopoldville and elsewhere, as the natives of Yambunga refused to accompany the proposed expedition into the wild and unknown regions to the northward of the Aruwimi. At the time when the expedition was being organized Tippoo Tib was at Stanley Falls, where his authority had been fully established, and no doubt seems to have been entertained of his fidelity. He had organized two large caravans for the interior, one in November and one in January, and he had received instructions to leave his station if necessary, and to support Major Barttelot in his efforts to relieve Mr. Stanley. Mr. Parminter's telegram to Sir Francis de Winton states that Tippo Tib was at Nyangwe when the message left. Nyangwe is Tippo Tib's own residence, and is situated on the Congo some 300 miles to the southward of Stanley Falls. It is not easy to understand why Tippo Tib should have retired to Nyangwe at the critical moment when Major Barttelot's expedition was setting out. His power and influence are great, and though both Mr. Stanley and Major Barttelot seem to have convinced themselves of his fidelity, it must be acknowledged that his unexpected return to Nyangwe bears a suspicious resemblances to desertion, if not to downright treachery. However this may be, it is certain that treachery was at work among Major Barttelots own immediate followers. They probably mutinied and overpowered him.

THE PARNELL COMMISSION.

THE preliminary meeting of the Parnell Commission (Special Commission Act, 1888) was to be held on Monday, the 17th ult., in Probate Court I. of the Royal Courts of Justice, when the Commissioners (Sir James Hannen, Mr. Justice Day, and Mr. A. L. Smith) was to attend and hear any applications by any party entitled to attend before them under the provisions of the abovenamed Act by their council, solicitors, or in person. For the convenience of the parties concerned, their council, solicitors, and others having business in Court, a special form of ticket was issued by the Secretary to the Commission, Mr. H. Cunynghame, and admission by a special door was to be reserved for the holders of these tickets. The statements that a court would be especially erected in the Central Hall of the Royal Courts of Justice for the purposes of the Commission was entirely without foundation. As it was feared that the limited space in Probate Court I. would be found inadequate for the influx of persons expected to attend the Commission, the secretary made enquiries as to the possibility of securing another and larger court, and, with this view the disused Court of Appeal, in Lincoln's Inn, was examined by him. Up to the time the mail left, however, nothing definite had been determined upon in this respect. It is anticipated that, upon the conclusion of the preliminary meeting, the hearing of the Commission will be adjourned for some time.

THE *World* says:—There is no foundation whatever for the announcement in a contemporary that the Emperor William is coming to England early in December on a visit to the Queen, and that he is to stay at Buckingham Palace. The Emperor has no more idea of visiting England than he has of starting for Pekin or New York, nor is the statement correct that the Empress Victoria intends "wintering" in England. The Empress is coming to Scotland next week, to stay with the Queen for a short time; but she proposes to "winter" in Italy, as was stated in these columns quite two months ago.

THE EFFECTS ON INDIAN EXPORTS OF THE FALL IN THE PRICE OF SILVER.

AT the meeting of the British Association, on the 10th ult., Mr. L. C. Probyn, formerly of the Indian Civil Service, read a paper on the effects on Indian exports of the fall in the gold price of silver. The paper says:—

The gold price of silver has fallen from 60½d. in 1871 to 42d. an ounce at the present time, and alludes to the encouragement thus said to have been given to the competition of Indian with English produce and manufactures. It is then shown that the great flow of silver to India, and the general rise in silver prices, which Mr. Bagehot and others predicted would result from a fall in silver, and which they thought would give a great stimulus to the Indian export trade, have not occurred. The exports of the eighteen years between April 1, 1870, and March 31, 1888, are then examined, two tables being prepared showing the figures of the first and last years of the period, and the increases and decreases in the quantities and values of the thirteen principal articles of export in each of the intervening years. It is first shown that the actual increase in values is not so great as in the seventeen years preceding 1870-71, though a much higher average annual increase might have been expected. An examination is then made of the growth of the total value of the trade during each five consecutive years, which shows that the greatest growths have occurred in periods of comparative steadiness in the price of silver. The principal articles are then examined in detail, and no indication is found that the exports of cotton, seeds, rice, jute, hides, indigo, and coffee, have been stimulated by the fall in silver. The paper examines in detail the circumstances of the export trade of wheat, tea, cotton twist, piece goods, and gunny-bags. While attributing the development of the wheat trade in a great measure to the extension of Indian railways and the cheap ocean freights, the author disagrees with the contention that the price of wheat has been reduced in Europe by appreciation of gold alone, and thinks that it has been in part brought about by the competition of Indian wheat, which was rendered possible by favourable circumstances detailed, but which received a fresh stimulus from the fall in the gold value of silver. He ascribes the development of the tea trade to the favourable circumstances in which this industry is placed in India, and to the stimulus given to it by the high gold prices formerly ruling, and thingks that the only effect of the fall in the gold value of the silver on it has been to enable the industry to be carried on at the low prices which have resulted from increased production and Chinese competition, and which would otherwise have been unremunerative. While admitting the advantageous conditions which attend the manufacture in India of cotton-twist goods and gunny bags, he explains that he considers these exports have received a stimulus from the fall in the gold value of silver. He then states his general conclusions that, though the export of certain articles has been stimulated, the export trade of India has not, on the whole, benefited by the fall in the gold value of silver.

Mr. W. J. Harris submitted an examination into the reasons of the price of wheat rising or falling contemporaneously with the variation in the value of foreign currencies. Mr. Harris compares the circumstances of the United States, where the Government keeps coinage entirely in its own hands, and those of India, where the coinage and the consequent inflation of currency is open to all. He arrives at the conclusion that there is a real premium on production in India to the extent of the fall in value of silver, whereas there exists no such premium in the United States. Then, taking the case of Russia, a paper currency country, he attempts to show that she has superior chances of production as compared with India. In fact, that so much as the paper rouble is depreciated beyond the price of its silver representation, so great is the premium to the grower of Russian wheat over and above any premium which the Indian grower may enjoy. The paper leads to the conclusion that any important legislation which raised the value of silver would in no way necessarily affect the value of the Russian currency, whereas it would affect the value of the Indian rupee, and that we might see the trade of India to a large extent transferred to Russia and other countries where the currencies were independent of the value of metals with an unvarying mercantile value.

Mr. Everett said that until fourteen years ago the relative value of gold and silver was comparatively fixed. Since 1873, however, this condition of things had been altered, and a great difference had arisen in the relative value of those precious metals, whereas in 1873 twenty rupees used to exchange for two sovereigns, they would now only exchange for one and a-half sovereign. The effect of this change on the producers of grain and manufacturers in India has been comparatively small. They, indeed, remained substantially unaffected by this great change. The effect, on the other hand, on producers and manufacturers in England and other nations using gold had been a disastrous one. In India and Mexico the purchasing power of silver remained steady. The metal had not lost any of its value, and this was the reason why the people of those countries had been but little affected by the changes which had occurred. A different state of things prevailed in gold-using countries. Gold has risen in value, and this had found expression in a sweeping fall all round in prices. It had brought agriculture into the most disastrous condition, and had inflicted serious injury on the cotton manufacturers of the country. There had been a fall of 7½d. in the rupee since the change took place, and the result was that wheat from India and other silver-using countries could be sent to this country at 10s. a quarter less than would otherwise be the case. The depression thus caused was an unnatural one. This artificial destruction of cultivation of wheat in England and America would eventually end in the smaller production of wheat, and the unnaturally low prices of the present time would be succeeded by higher prices caused by scarcity. It was the interest of all classes in this country to try and obtain the removal of this great difference between silver and gold, and to labour for the restoration of that common level of exchange between the two metals which existed prior to 1873.

Mr. Edward J. Watherston said that the effect of the fall in the price of silver and of the exchange value of the Indian rupee was apparent to everybody, but no one pointed to a ready remedy. There was one small remedy which could be applied immediately, and that was to put silver in this country upon a completely free trade basis, in conformity not only with the wishes of the Indian Government, who for past years had pressed the question upon the consideration of the Treasury, but in conformity with the unanimous recommendation of a Select Committee of the House of Commons and the oft repeated recommendation of Parliament itself. (Hear, hear.) In view of the fall in the price of silver and the consequent fall in the exchange value of the Indian rupee, it was in the highest degree impolitic to retain any (even the slightest) obstacles to the consumption of the raw material manufacturing purposes. The duty on silver plate, therefore, should be abolished immediately, and hall-marking should be made a voluntary institution. The latter policy was more important than the former. Inasmuch as the standards of foreign countries all differed from our own, all foreign trade in those standards was prohibited to British manufactures. Economists like Dr. Giffen and Sir Thomas Farrer attached great importance to this remedy, on the ground that when silver was free from any legal impediments to its consumption for manufacturing purposes, other uses might be discovered for it which would enormously increase the demand. A system of voluntary hall-marking would amply provide for the protection of English buyers inasmuch as there would in this country be no demand for unmarked plate. As to whether there existed gold sufficient for the purpose of an Indian gold standard, he thought that in England alone there could not be less than six millions sterling of gold in the shape of old and useless jewellery stored by various owners.

Mr. Botley said that, although personally interested in land, he should protest against a return to protection. The growth and extension of the Indian wheat trade was due in some degree to the increased facilities afforded by railway communication.

Major-General Babbage was of opinion that silver had depreciated owing to excessive production. Advices from silver mining districts in Australia and other portions of our colonies showed that in a few years there would be such a great development of this industry as might result in bringing the price of silver down to that of tin.

PROFESSOR ARMINIUS VAMBERY arrived on the 10th ultimo by the International Express at Constantinople, and was received by various deputations and a vast crowd at the station. His impending arrival was announced in a special article of the *Levant Herald*, which extolled the merits of the Professor both as a Turkish scholar and as a political friend of the Osman Empire. Professor Vambery has not visited Constantinople for a quarter of a century, and his present journey is entirely without a political character. He will, however, be received by the Sultan, in recognition of his services to Turkish letters. He is travelling in company with Dr. Fraknoi, the general secretary of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. They are likely to extend their tour to Asia Minor and the south of Russia.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

AN article has been written by Mrs. Lynn Linton which was published in the *Universal Review* the day after the mail left. It will not fail to attract much attention, some criticism, and not a little disapproval, says the *St. James's Gazette*. Whatever may be thought, it says, about the views maintained and the statements offered by Mrs. Lynn Linton, nobody will be able to deny the literary skill and the brilliancy which characterize the article.

After a short discussion of the primitive origin of marriage, not a bit pedantic, Mrs. Lynn Linton comes to modern life:—

There are two principles on which modern marriages are founded and on which they differ. The one is love and personal harmony; the other is social condition and the fit adjustment of material interest. Which ought to be the dominant motive in marriage—individual desire, or social well-being? The French think the latter. We have held to the former until of late, when the tables have been turned with a vengeance, and we have exaggerated our neighbours' principle out of all likeness to itself. . . . The French mother makes that marriage for her daughter, and leaves her but the narrowest margin of freedom in her right of refusal. As a rule—having exceptions, of course—the French mother is so far considerate to the weakness of the educated flesh, with nerves and ideals, as not to sell her daughter to an absolutely loathsome purchaser merely for the sake of his money. . . One thing the respectable French mother would rather die than do—would think herself lost for time and eternity if she permitted to be done—and that is, she would not allow her daughters to hunt for their own husbands, to hold themselves aggrieved if she interfered with their flirtations, or to give themselves to social loss for the sake of personal love. It is part of our British pride not to stir a finger to help on a nascent love affair; part of our British prudery to ignore the discreet flirtations of our daughters, so long as they are discreet and not too violent to be overlooked. Yet the mother, if she have any sense at all, and is not merely a dummy with a broad waist and pendulous cheeks, ought to be a better judge of suitability than a young creature who has had no experience of life on the one hand, and is blinded by passion or romance on the other.

Mr. Lynn Linton tells a typical story of the amours of Ethel and Charlie:—

"Ethel is in love. She says she will die if she may not marry Charlie on £200 a year as a clerk in England, or on what he may be able to scratch out of the bush in the colonies. And she hates that hideous Mr. Smith, with all his money. . . . She marries Charlie for a few months' rapturous delight, when she sinks into a painful, haggard, self-neglecting drudge, keeping house under condition for which she has not one single physical qualification; or perhaps she dies outright of weariness, hardship, and toilsome maternity."

"Romance, however, does not reign quite so triumphantly in the present as it did in the past days of Lydia Languish, or even when the Lady of Lyons held the stage. Our roses and lilies have to be gilded, not perfumed; and for dewdrops we demand diamonds, and plenty of them. The most beautiful girl in England will of her own motion give herself to the most fearful snob, the most ridiculous little Snipson extant, if he have the required number of thousands at the bank. And young men follow suit. We sometimes sell our consciences, and that thing, that sort of a something, we call our soul. Why not our bodies as well? In the streets it goes by an ugly name; but society and the church call it marriage, and society and the church should know best. If the bargain is honourably kept the thing is a sorrowful success, and no one has a reproach to make."

"So with men. If they marry the woman they do not love, and make her feel that they do not love her; if they take all and return nothing; if they keep to their bachelor habits and re-enact the part of poor Miss Kilmansegg's possessor; if they still visit that little house in St. John's-wood, and break off no old relations for the sake of new ties; if they want 'à la fois les benefices du marriage et toutes les douceurs de la liberte,' like Ohnet's beau garcon à la barbe d'or,' they too are the passers of false coin—gamblers whose dice are loaded. . . . If marriages for money and for ambition have their risky side, a woman's marriage for a man's good is a danger of even more formidable dimensions. No woman can make a greater mistake than to found her marriage on benevolence—to hammer out the wedding-ring from the golden nugget of compassion. The average man cannot bear vital obligation to a woman."

Having discussed various undesirable forms of marriage, and being inclined largely to dispense with marriage, it is nearly superfluous for Mrs. Lynn Linton to deal with divorce:—

"The question of divorce is one of the most complicated, the most difficult, of all our social arrangements. Between the indissoluble sacrament of the Romish Church and the loose holding of certain American States the stages are many."

Mrs. Lynn Linton now addresses herself to a popular problem:

'The question has been asked,' Is marriage a success?' The answer lies in the proportion of divorces to unions. That pinching shoe may be pretty general, but we bear it and do not take it off unless it is too painful to be borne. No charm has yet been found to make marriage an assured success, whatever the form of wooing or of holding. . . . Think of a person with nerves all ajar, a light sleeper and an irritable temper, with the other half of that fourposter occupied by an inveterate snorer—by a fidget—by one who, also a light sleeper, awakes up at unholy hours, lights the lamp, flashing the flame into the only half-closed eyes of the scarce-slumbering partner—by a man who smokes even in the middle of the night—by a man who stirs up his wife to read him to sleep again, and this perhaps more than once in the night. Think of a person of fastidious cleanliness married to one who is, well—not fastidious; or to an habitual drunkard, or an occasional maniac, or a wilful and for the most part unlucky gambler."

This is the conclusion.

When the essential meaning of marriage and the good of the family are lost, the form may well go; and divorce is a better state of things than domestic unhappiness, wherein the passions have it all their own way, and the dignity of human nature is lost in the turmoil of dissension. And honest divorce is a better state of things than judicial separation, which is a senseless and ofttimes cruel compromise.

The essayist is not afraid to deal with what she considers to be the chief difficulty:—

"Naturally the crux of the whole question is in the children. As we began with them, so must we end. Marriage would be no more binding than any other voluntarily undertaken partnership were it not for these helpless members of the community, whose future good ought to be stored to that community—these unrepresented citizens, whom their parents have in present pawn, but for whom they are answerable to the State, though the Sate takes very little active interest in them, believing that in the main parental instinct and affection know best. The integrity, the sanctity of the family, lies at the root of all stable and well-conditioned society; and, frankly, the individual happiness of this husband or that wife ill-mated does not count a hair's breadth in comparison with the stability of society and the good of the family. Where the passions are stronger than the parental feeling, and self-respect, self-control, consideration for the children, count for nothing in comparison with the fierce delight of strife, it is very sure that these would be better brought up under one sole influence than in a home where the two heads were simply two hostile forces. How they would be divided would be of course matter for arbitration and arrangement."

The mother is not fit to have permanent charge of her sons, nor the father of his daughters. But a fathers' influence over his girls is just as valuable as a mother's over her boys; and so the balance sways, and the difficulty and doubt render it almost impossible to determine which side is heaviest. If we were to come to such a state of things, as some anticipate complacently, if the State were to be father and mother to the children, and the ties of family were to be dissolved like jelly in water, then would marriage cease to be an institution in any sense of the term, and we should go back to practical promiscuity."

But this is not a change which Mrs. Lynn Linton can see her way to recommend:—

"No, we must not look for such a radical change as this. We must content ourselves with smaller and more tentative measures, legislation of the bit-by-bit kind, compromises granting here and holding there, which are more often our illogical and conservative way of doing things than wholesole changes. In all cases the happiness of the parents ought to be subordinated to the good of the children; and the individual must suffer for the preservation of society. If it is superstition to remain attached to the hard-and-fast lines of a primitive time, it is suicide to break away from all lines altogether. Between the two extremes the *juste milieu* holds the royal place, and common sense, self-control, and a modicum of good principle are in themselves solvents of most social and personal difficulties."

THE WHITECHAPEL MURDERS.

OUR telegraphic columns yesterday contained brief news of two further murders of women in the East End of London. The two reported yesterday made a total of six which have taken place within a very short distance of one another, and in each case the victims, apparently murdered by the same man, have been horribly mutilated and disembowelled. The fourth occurred on the 8th ult., and the mail brings the following account of it:—

This latest crime even surpasses the others in ferocity. The scene of the murder, which makes the fourth in the same neighbourhood within the past few weeks, is at the back of the house, 29, Hanbury-street, Spitalfields. This street runs from commercial-street to Baker's row, the end of which is close to Buck's-row. The house, which is rented by a Mrs. Emilia Richardson, is let out to various lodgers, all of the poorer class. In consequence, the front door is open both day and night, so that no difficulty would be experienced by any one in gaining admission to the back portion of the premises. Shortly before 6 o'clock on Saturday morning, John Davis, who lives with his wife at the top portion of No. 29, and is a porter engaged in Spitalfields Market, went down into the back yard, where a horrible sight presented itself to him. Lying close up against the wall with her head touching the other side wall, was the body of a woman. Davis could see that her throat was severed in a terrible manner, and that she had other wounds of a nature too shocking to be described. The deceased was lying flat on her back, with her clothes disarranged. Without nearer approaching the body, but telling his wife what he had seen, Davis ran to the Commercial-street Police-station, which is only a short distance away, and gave information to Inspector Chandler, H Division, who was in charge of the station at the time. That officer, having despatched a constable for Dr. Baxter Phillips, Spital-square, the divisional surgeon, repaired to the house, accompanied by several other policemen. The body was still in the same position, and there were large clots of blood all round it. It is evident that the murderer thought that he had completely cut the head off, as a handkerchief was found wrapped round the neck, as though to hold it together. There were spots and stains of blood on the wall. One or more rings seems to have been torn from the middle finger of the left hand. After being inspected by Dr. Baxter Phillips and his assistant, the remains were removed, on an ambulance, to the mortuary in Old Montagu-street. By this time the news had quickly spread that another diabolical murder had been committed, and when the police came out of the house with the body, a large crowd, consisting of some hundreds of persons, had assembled. The excitement became very great, and loud were the expressions of terror heard all sides. At the mortuary the doctors made a more minute examination of the body, after which the clothes were taken off. The deceased was laid in the same shell in which Mary Ann Nichols was placed. Detective-sergeant Thicke, Sergeant Leach, and other detective officers were soon on the spot, while a telegram was sent to Inspector Abberline, at Scotland-yard, apprising him of what had happened. It will be recollected that this officer assisted in the inquiry concerning the murder in Buck's-row. A minute search being made of the yard, a portion of an envelope, stained with blood, was found. It had the crest of the Sussex Regiment on it, and the date "London, August 20;" but the address portion, with the exception of one letter, "M," was torn off. In addition, two pills were also picked up.

Inquiries were quickly set on foot with a view to having the woman identified, and persons of both sexes were taken out of the neighbouring common lodging-houses, which abound in this district, to the mortuary. One of these, Timothy Donovan, the deputy of a common lodging-house, 35, Dorset-street, recognized the body as that of a woman whom he knew by the name of Annie Siffey. He had seen her in the kitchen of the lodging-house as late as half-past 1 or 2 o'clock that morning. He knew her as an unfortunate, and that she generally frequented Stratford for a living. He asked her for her lodging money, when she said, "I have not got it. I am weak and ill, and have been in the infirmary." Donovan told her she knew the rules, when she went out to get some money. Although there are various statements that she was seen with a man in a publichouse at 5 o'clock, the police have no authentic information respecting that point. Donovan did not turn the woman out of the lodging house; he simply did his duty by telling her that she knew the rules of the establishment—that the price of the lodging had to be paid beforehand. At that time she was wearing three brass rings. Other inquiries soon established that the woman's real name was Annie Chapman, and that she was known by the nickname of "Dark Annie." She was the widow of a pensioner, and had formerly lived at Windsor. Some few years since she separated from her husband, who made her a weekly allowance of 10s. At his death she had to do the best she could for a living. There were two children—a boy and a girl—of the marriage. The former, who is deformed, is at the present time an inmate of the Cripples' Home, while the girl is away in some institution in France. For some months past the deceased had been living in common lodging-houses in Spitalfields, and when in good health used to frequent the streets of Stratford for a living. It is also known that formerly she lived with a sievemaker in the neighbourhood, and on account of that got the nickname of "Siffey."

On Saturday afternoon Dr. Baxter Phillips, assisted by his assistant, made a most exhaustive *post-mortem* examination, lasting upwards of two hours. He was unable to find any trace of alcohol in the stomach of the deceased, thus disproving many reports that when the woman was last seen alive she was the worse for drink. The deceased was a little over 5ft. in height, and of fair complexion, with blue eyes and dark brown wavy hair. A singular coincidence about the corpse was that there were two front teeth missing as in the case of Mary Ann Nichols. On the right side of the head was a large bruise, showing that the deceased woman must have been dealt a heavy blow at that spot. There were also other bruises about the face, and finger marks were discernible. The latter indicate that the murderer must first have grasped his victim by the throat, probably, in order to prevent her crying out.

The police believe that the murder has been committed by the same person who perpetrated the three previous ones in the district, and that only one person is concerned in it. This person, whoever he might be, is doubtless labouring under some terrible form of insanity, as each of the crimes has been of a most fiendish character, and it is feared that unless he can speedily be captured more outrages of a similar class will be committed.

During the whole of Saturday and Sunday a large crowd congregated in front of the house in Hanbury-street, and the neighbours on either side did much business by making a small charge to persons who were willing to pay it to view from windows the yard in which the murder was committed. On Saturday a rumour got about that the murderer had been caught, but the only ground for such a statement was that a blind man had been arrested in Spitalfields Market on a warrant to answer a charge of stabbing. Later in the day this man was charged at the Worship-street Police-Court, and sentenced to three months' hard labour. Great complaints are made concerning the inadequate police protection at the East-end, and this want is even admitted by the local police authorities themselves, but they are unable to alter the existing state of affairs. Outrages and acts of lawlessness daily occur in broad daylight in the principal thoroughfares of the East-end, and the offenders are seldom brought to justice, owing to the inability of the police to properly cover the whole of the ground within their jurisdiction. During Saturday and Sunday several persons were detained at the various police stations in the district, but were liberated after proper inquiries had been made.

A NEW departure in firearms is reported by an American contemporary as invented and patented by Henry H. Graham, of Chicago. It is a repeating magazine-gun, in which the shock of the explosion of the charge or cartridge acts upon a recoil-lever, which in turn throws the old shell out of place, adjusts a fresh cartridge in the barrel, and fires it off. This is repeated as long as desired. The cartridges are strung together side by side with wire, so as to form a ribbon or belt of indefinite length, which is coiled in a chamber attached underneath the gunstock. The firing, which is exceedingly rapid, is entirely automatic after the trigger is once pulled, but may be stopped at any time. The chamber is supplied with about fifty shells, but a larger number could be used by having a separate holder.

A MERTHYR TYDFIL correspondent writes:—"A tract of land in Wicklow, Ireland, belonging to the Crown, is about to be worked for gold by Mr. Pritchard Morgan, who has obtained the necessary licence of the Crown. The area of the land, which will be operated upon by a proprietary of several gentlemen, is 59 square miles, and it appears that gold mines were worked there formerly; but the operations were stopped by the intervention 200 years ago of a military force. Mr. Morgan believes that Welsh gold reefs cross under the channel to Wicklow."

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

NEWS has been received in Vienna, the *Standard's* correspondent telegraphs, to the effect that very potent influences have been brought to bear of late on the Russian Court, with a view to bring about something more that a mere formal understanding with Germany. As German policy, however, must largely depend on Austria, Russia will also attempt an understanding with the latter Power. Several of the Russian papers, including more especially Prince Meshtcherski's *Grashdanin*, the *Novoe Vremya* and *Novosta* recently discussed the question as to the possibility of a *rapprochement* between Russia and Austria, and the last-mentioned of these papers stated that, to achieve this result, it was indispensably necessary for Austria to take the first step, and attempt to come to an understanding with Russia on the Bulgarian question. In reply to these articles, the *Presse* remarks that:

Austria feels no necessity to take any such first step. She is pursuing no active policy in Bulgaria, and is quite content with things as they are there. It is for Russia to say what she wants, if she is not satisfied with the present situation. She must not only tell us this, but she must also let us know by what means, legal and in harmony with treaty obligations, she proposes to carry out her Bulgarian policy.

The *Political Correspondence* of Vienna is authorised to declare that

Should M. Stoileff, the Bulgarian Minister of Justice, during his visit to Italy, have any interview with Signor Crispi, he will be most strongly advised by the Italian Premier to preserve tranquillity in the East, and to keep Bulgaria from embarking upon adventures of any description. Signor Crispi may be expected at the same time to announce that such an attitude on the part of Bulgaria would alone correspond with the views, not of Italy only, but of her allies.

Brigandage in Macedonia is so much the order of the day, the Exchange Telegraph Company's Bucharest correspondent says, that the Porte has had to concentrate troops and fortify the camps at Ghulan and Rumanovo—

Advices from Sofia state that the whole population is in consternation on account of the brigands. Three days ago a rich tradesman of the capital found on his desk the following note:—"If I do not find to-morrow evening, on the tomb of your father, 300 Turkish lire, you are a dead man. You are to place the money in a piece of red cloth and cover it over with a stone." The letter bore a death's head as signature. The tradesman communicated with the authorities, who ordered six soldiers to conceal themselves in the cemetery. They had not long to wait, for shortly afterwards a well-dressed man approached and struck the stone, which was placed on the tomb, with his cane. The soldiers at once seized the culprit, who proved to be a personage occupying a high position in society. The authorities are doing their utmost to prevent the affair being talked about.

The disquieting reports concerning the State of affairs in Albania are not confirmed by the latest accounts received in Vienna. The situation is declared to be unchanged, having neither improved nor becoming threatening, and the Turkish military force in the province is believed to be strong enough for all contingencies.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William is officially announced to arrive in Vienna on the morning of Thursday, Oct. 4. His Majesty will stay as the guest of the Emperor Francis Joseph, at the Imperial Chateau, in the suburb of Schonbrunn. The German Emperor reviewed the Third, or Brandenburg Army Corps, at Berlin, on the 10th inst.

This was the corps which did the bloodiest part of the fighting at Mars-la-Tour, where, against what ought to have been overwhelming odds, it barred the road to Verdun, by which Bazaine essayed to escape from Metz, until reinforcements came up towards evening and hurled the French back on the line of Gravelott and Saint Privat, there to be utterly defeated and driven down into the fortress city of the Moselle two days afterwards. After the march-past, the Emperor rode into the Schloss at the head of the company, carrying the colours of all the regiments, and during his passage through the densely-crowded streets his Majesty was acclaimed as if he had been returning from a victorious war. The review was followed by a military banquet, and afterwards the Emperor, with a large suite, left for Bremerhaven to witness the evolutions of the fleet.

The Berlin *Military Gazette* publishes an order of the Emperor, in which his Majesty, in grateful remembrance of his father, the late Emperor Frederick, directs that the new infantry drill regulations laid down at the instance of his late Majesty shall be henceforth put into force in the army.

FRANCE.

PRESIDENT CARNOT'S PROVINCIAL TOUR.

President Carnot left Fontainebleau on the 10th Sept. for Caen and Cherbourg, and was joined at the Paris railway station at Noisyle-Sec, which is close to Paris, by M. Floquet. The President and the Prime Minister arrived at Evreux soon after noon, where they were accorded a most hearty reception. The President subsequently held a reception, which was attended by some 500 provincial Mayors, who had arrived at Evreux in order to pay their respects to the Head of the State.

The President arrived at Caen on the evening of the 10th Sept., and was loudly cheered by the crowd awaiting him as well as at all the stations where the train stopped. Several isolated cries of "Vive Boulanger" were raised, but were stifled by the acclamations of the crowd. At a banquet in the evening, replying to the toast of his health, proposed by the Mayor, President Carnot said: "Your confidence will not be betrayed. Your public liberties are not menaced; but should such an event come to pass, you may rest assured that the Government of the Republic will know how to defend them."

On the 11th Sept. President Carnot and M. Floquet arrived at Saint Lo from Caen, after a journey, marked by exceptional manifestations of popular enthusiasm. At several places *en route* the train was delayed, in order that the municipal authorities assembled might pay their respects to the President; while at the villages the approach of the train was hailed by the pealing of the church bells. President Carnot and the Premier subsequently resumed their journey to Cherbourg, where, on the 12th Sept., in replying to the Mayor, at a banquet, the President said he attributed his hearty welcome to the confidence left in the Government, who desired to uphold the institutions of France and to maintain peace.

THE DIJON DISASTER.

Laret details of the railway accident, near Dijon, have been published:

The disaster has evidently been greater than that which is so ambiguously set forth in the official bulletins of the company. The number of wounded cannot be known, for some of those who complained of internal injuries went on by a slow train on the [illegible] morning. One of the killed turns out to be a M. Tacheloup, a tax-collector. Of the English passengers, Mr. Edward Owen Lewis, of Hornsey, who was severely injured, is reported to be progressing satisfactorily. The Rev. Herbert Gray, Warden of Bradfield College, Berks; and Colonel Bartholomew, cousin and uncle of Captain Marriott, arrived at Dijon on 7th inst. from [illegible] Miss Marriott's body was sent [illegible] Captain [illegible] Dijon to England for interment. Miss Marriott's condition has improved considerably. Miss Muriel Green stated to a correspondent at Dijon that she had left England for the first time in her life, and was going to Geneva. When she recovered consciousness after the accident she found herself lying under one of the locomotives, and held down to the ground by a displaced rail. The water from the engine drenched her to the skin, and she cried for a long time for help. At last she was extricated and carried to a place where were Lady Bowen—the wife of Sir George Bowen—her two daughters, and several other ladies. Miss Green was taken out half-dead with fright. Ther other English ladies mentioned were uninjured, but they spent three hours shivering in the cold without hats or boots. Near them was an upturned locomotive, belching forth smoke and flames, and although they were told by a guard that it might explode at any moment, they could not move from the spot.

On the 7th inst., a funeral service was held in the chapel of the hospital at Dijon over the remains of Miss Edith Marriott, Captain Bachet, M. Marc Bachet, and M. and Mdme. Marie Bachet, Mdme. Mandosse, and M. Mandosse, the son of the last-named. The service was conducted by the Bishop of Dijon, in the presence of the friends of the deceased, the Secretary-General of the Prefecture and General Farrian. The coffins were afterwards conveyed in hearses to the railway station. The streets were thronged with sympathetic spectators, and some 3,000 persons followed the funeral cortege to the railway. Before the train left, the Secretary of the Prefecture, who had accompanied the remains, said a few touching words of sorrow at the tragic end of the deceased, and of sympathy with their bereaved relations.

WOMEN BAYONETTED.

An affray took place on Sept. 7, at Allasac, near

Limoges, between soldiers and some men engage n making a railway to Brives who are on strike.

It was resolved by the navvies to hold an open-ai meeting in the market-place of Allasac. About 500 of them and forty women set out to do so. At the end of the little town they found the way blocked by a company of infantry and fifteen mounted police, acting on orders of the prefect and sub-prefect. The strikers attempting to advance (the Paris corresponden of the *Daily News* telegraphs), the infantry opposed them with their bayonets, on which the women rushed forward, telling the men to follow. Six women were wounded; but the soldiery, either disliking their work, or being overpowered by the onward rush of the navvies gave way, and the latter, seizing a flag, marched in triumph into the town, where they were joined by others. More resistance was offered further on. A captain slashed a woman's head with his sword, and a man was given a bayonet stab in the side: but again the soldiery gave way, the civil authority proposing to let the men on strike go on if they agreed to meet in a meadow outside the town. The mayor offered to act as intermediary between them and the prefect, and to communicate with them through delegates in the meadow. They received an offer of a rise of salary of two centimes an hour, or 2½d. the day of eleven hours, but they refused to accept it. One of the ringleaders, named Allemaine, then proposed that he should go to Paris and appeal to their brother navvies there for funds to enable them to carry on the strike, and proposed to get up demonstrations at Brives, Gueret, and Tulle. A strong body of cavalry has been sent to St. Germian-les-Belles to protect the navvies and others who continue to work on the railway there.

A number of the navvies, who had gone to Limoges in hopes of securing remunerative work, returned to their homes in a worse plight than before. This had the effect of rousing the women. A body of 1,000 strikers, headed by about two hundred women, marched from the neighbouring villages to Le Vigeois to destroy tools at the various works. The troops had, however, been called out, and with fixed bayonets, barred the chief thoroughfare into the town. Pressed from behind by the men, the women were impelled forward, and had not the soldiers fallen back some two hundred yards a serious collision would have occurred. Again the women were driven forward, with the result that in the few moments the soldiers stood their ground, several of them received slight wounds from bayonet-thrusts or blows from the flat of swords. To avoid further bloodshed the troops were withdrawn.

RUSSIA.

The Grand Duke Sergius and the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Feodorovna, with the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch will embark at Odessa on the 23rd inst., for a tour in the East, during which they will visit Smyrna and the principal towns on the Syrian coast, proceeding thence to Palestine and Jerusalem. On their return journey the Royal party will stop at Athens, when the betrothal of the Grand Duke Paul with the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of the King of Greece, will probably take place.

A representative of the *Odesski Vjestnik*, who has recently made a tour of the southern provinces, describes the condition of the majority of the peasants as lamentable.

It is only, says this writer, the minority of Domain peasants to each of whom is allotted twenty-three acres of land, who can be said to live comfortably. The majority, formerly serfs, who received each an allotment of eight acres, chosen at the will of the proprietor, frequently barren and irreclaimable, lead a miserably hard existence, described as a continuous battle against absolute starvation. On 48 per cent. of the farms of the latter class, the *Vjestnik's* correspondent was not able to discover either plough or harrow. This class profit absolutely nothing by the land banks, ostensibly established for their special benefit. These banks are exploited by the noble proprietors and wealthy Domain peasants. The land banks have been unworthily and selfishly abused by the minor class of proprietors. The same rule should apply to these banks as obtains in the similar institutions in Poland, where the bank is compelled on application to make advances to the extent of 90 per cent. of the land value. An abundant harvest avails thousands of these poor people nothing, the value of the crops going into the pockets of the usurers. Thousands of acres of good arable land lie fallow, or are here and there sown with a few vegetable crops for home use, simply for the absolute want of horses or draft oxen.

The Governors of the Baltic Provinces will shortly meet in St. Petersburg in order to deliberate upon the introduction at the Russian new year of certain judicial reforms in these provinces. These changes include the abolition of trial by jury, the judges and presidents of the Provincial Courts being appointed by the Government. The entire judicial administration of the provinces will also be subjected to the judicial district of St. Petersburg.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF SERVIA.

THE QUEEN'S DEFENCE.

A number of Belgrade papers were confiscated on the 10th inst. for having published a letter from M. Pirochanatz (Queen Natalie's legal adviser), in which he declares the version given of her Majesty's reply to King Milan's accusations to be an infamous misrepresentation, calculated to mislead public opinion.

What purports to be the real text of Queen Nathalie's defence has been published.

The Queen first enumerates her grievances against the King, who thrust from him the wife he promised to love and honour and who gave him an heir to his throne. Her Majesty declares she has been without a single fault, and will wait for judgement, whether it be in this world or in the next, without fear. The laws, she adds, were not written for Kings and Queens; they are responsible to their consciences, to eternal truth and justice alone. If King Milan chose to submit to the judgement of a judge of his own making, she will do the same, though she finds it hard to stand accused in a court of justice after her true devotion to her husband, her son, and the country of her choice. None of the reasons brought forward by his Majesty, she thinks, are such as to justify a separation. He, moreover, broke the agreement he made with her, according to which she had the right to keep her son with her. All mothers, she thinks, will say she was right not to give him up voluntarily. Under the circumstances, she will not enter into the details of the accusations brought against her; but she has written evidence showing her loyalty to King and country, and she will not let a bitter word pass her lips because she still hopes to make friends with her husband and to have her daily prayers fulfilled. If she does not succeed, she cannot but defend her rights and dignity with all the means at her disposal. She deplores deeply that the Consistorium did not do its duty and make an attempt at reconciliation, as demanded by paragraph 9 of the Servian Code. She hopes that the Consistorium will be just enough at least to allow her to appear personally in court, a right which has been allowed to every Servian subject as long as the law has existed, and which should surely not be withheld from Servia's Queen. She declares formally that she will never consent to a separation for which there is no legal cause. As a member of her Church she holds separation to be sinful. She requests the Consistorium to summon her to appear, and, if it will not, she will appear without summons. Should she be prevented from attending by force, she will not accept the verdict, pronounced in her absence. The document bears the date of Versailles, August 20.

The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says:—

Nearly the whole country espouses the side of the Queen, and that the enforcement of a divorce would be attended with great peril. The *Times'* correspondent at the Austrian capital says:—With the unpleasant prospect of months of agitation, and possible ultimate scandals, to come, many of the King's friends are beginning to hope that the divorce suit will end in the same way as that which George IV. brought against Queen Caroline. They urge, plausibly enough, that if there be the slightest doubt as to whether the grievances constitute a legal ground for divorce, he ought not to force the matter to an adjudication. On the other hand, those of the Queen's friends who are not blinded by passion or by a mania for self-advertisement recognise that, as it has become wellnigh impossible for the royal couple to live together again, at least for some time, her Majesty would do well to accept an arrangement like that the King proposed some weeks ago.

ITALY.

The marriage of the Duke d'Aosta with the Princess Marie Letitia Bonaparte was solemnised at Turin, on the 11th inst., in the presence of the King, the Queen, and all the members of the Italian Royal family, the King and Queen of Portugal, the Duke of Oporto, and Prince Jerome and the Princess Clotilde, parents of the bride, the Ministers and Officers of State, and others:

The civil ceremony took place in the grand ball-room of the palace, which had been arranged for the occasion, and the religious rite was performed immediately afterwards in the chapel of the royal palace. The bridal dress was of white satin, embroidered with bees and eagles in silver, and a long royal mantle of white and silver. The bride and bridegroom subsequently gave a special reception to the municipal authorities. The great features outside the palace, the *Standard's* correspondent telegraphs, where the historic cavalcade and the Fete of Flowers. Red and blue are the favourite colours of the bride, and the Turinese have been mindful of this, even in their street decorations. The long vista of the Via di Po had the massive colonades which flank it entirely veiled in pink-and-white draperies, caught back with long wreaths of ivy, while in the middle of each arch was a shield with the arms of Savoy on a blue ground, alternated with those of the Napoleons. Rich vases full of flowers, supported by little stucco Cupids who are apparently offering them, also formed part of the decorations. But the culminating point was in the fine Piazza Vittorio Emmanuele. The natural beauty of the position is considerable, having on one side the River Po, across which are seen the steep green slopes of Monti Cappuccini, crowned by its church and convent, and, further away, the still loftier height of the Superga, with its noble group of lofty buildings relieved against the sky. In the middle of this large piazza lists were enclosed as if for a tournay, round which it was intended that a procession of gentlemen in sixteenth-century costumes, with bands of music and with pages strewing flowers, should go before the bride and bridegroom and all the Royal personages. The effect, however, of the manœuvres of the cavaliers was somewhat marred by the breaking of the barriers and the irruption of the crowd into the lists before the Royal party arrived; but the effect as a popular *fete* was enhanced by the mass of the people who filled the vast spaces of the piazza. The original part of the design was that the Kings, Queens, and Princes were conducted to their places in the centre of the space to a lofty structure made exactly to resemble an immense basket of flowers tied with flowering ribbons and the colossal scale of this is best shewn by the fact that the "ribbons" were four winding staircases covered with flowers, up which the Royal persons were conducted to their places on the top of the *corbeil le*. Above this *corbeille*, from which the Royal party witnessed the *fete*, floated a captive balloon, which was entirely covered with roses, with the initials of the bride and bridegroom.

But the Turinese did not offer their new Duchess flowers only. One gift of the municipal body was remarkably rich and appropriate. It is a large carved and gilded chest or coffer, such as used to contain the wardrobes of mediæval brides, of extremely handsome and elaborate workmanship, and it contains a selection of the richest stuffs that modern Italian looms can produce, the patterns for the most part being copied from ancient designs.

In the afternoon a State banquet was given at the palace. At night the streets of the city were illuminated, and on the 12th inst. there was a gala performance at the Opera, at which all the royal party were present. For several days past all Turin—it would hardly be too much (remarks the correspondent from whom we are quoting) to say all the province—has been in the highest state of excitement. There is no doubt that the marriage is highly popular. The usual number of pretty stories are in circulation as to the origin of the courtship, and one regarding its close is worth telling. On the propositions of the Duke being made known formally to the bride, it is said that she once sent him a rose and a spray of ivy tied together with a blue ribbon.

Among the wedding presents mentioned are two from the Empress Eugenie, already the donor of a priceless fan. These are—a splendid diadem, with a very large brilliant in the centre and several rows of fine pearls, and a dress of costly lace.

THE RACE FOR THE ST. LEGER.

NOTHING, says a Correspondent, could well have been more satisfactory than the race for the St. Leger on Wednesday, the 12th ult., and he writes:—The weather, with the exception of a slight haze which made it difficult to distinguish the colours of the jockeys in the distance, was all that could possibly be desired; and though it is too often the custom to say that the attendance at any big race has been the largest upon record, there can be no doubt that this may with perfect truth be said of the crowd which assembled to witness Seabreeze's victory. The scene at Doncaster on a St. Leger day is one which has been described so often that most of those even who have never visited the Town Moor are familiar with it, and there were no special features in connection with Wednesday's race which are worth note, unless it was the somewhat frigid reception accorded to the winner; the enthusiasm of the Yorkshiremen not being excited for a south-country horse as it would have been for Ayrshire.

The race for "the Leger" was set only third on the card; but the two previous events excited little interest, so great was the anxiety to get a sight of Ayrshire, Seabreeze, and the other competitors, all of whom were [illegible] about in the paddock; which was so crowded that it was difficult to move about or to get near the two favourites, both of whom were mobbed wherever they were seen. The general verdict was decidedly favourable to Ayrshire; for though it was, of course, impossible to say whether he had done as much work as his trainer might have liked to give him, he looked well enough in himself, and became a much better favourite at last; though some of the money was no doubt put on as a cover for those who had laid against him in the expectation of his not being brought to the post. Seabreeze, who looked the perfection of fitness, and who is one of the most beautifully shaped mares in training, also improved her position; and there was, upon the other hand, little inclination to befriend either of the Duke of Westminster's two chestnuts, both of whom are lacking in quality. The most sought after of the outsiders was Mr. Milner's Zanzibar, who, though only a pony, is wonderfully compact, and was evidently as fit as she could well be made.

The fields for the two first events were so small that there was no difficulty in getting the sixteen competitors for the big race saddled in good time, and they all were led past the stands in single file, Ayrshire and Seabreeze leading in the preliminary canter.

There was some little delay at the post, caused as, in the Derby, by the fractiousness of Chillington; but Lord Bradford's colt did not keep the public waiting so long as he did at Epsom, and when the flag dropped Ossory at once went to the front, in order to force a pace for Orbit, whose forte was believed to be stamina. Ayrshire also occupied a very forward position for some distance; but when it came to racing he was unable to hold his place, so that it is evident that he could not have done the work he would have but for the fear as to his leg giving way. Seabreeze, upon the contrary, was always in a good position, and when the field made the final bend into the straight, she held a clear lead, which Robinson made no great effort to increase, but, keeping steadily on, won in a canter by three lengths. Chillington, who had made a very bold show after he had once taken it into his head to gallop, just managed to keep his head in front of Zanzibar for second place; while another despised outsider was forth; so that had Seabreeze been disqualified, as she was very near being for short weight, the result of the race would have been a surprise indeed. As it was, the bridle had to be fetched before her jockey could draw the right weight, and for a moment there was intense not to say painful, suspense. It would have been hard, indeed, for Seabreeze and her supporters had she lost the race through such a technicality as this; but the word "all right" soon passed round, and so for the second year in succession Captain Machell's powerful stable has won the St. Leger; that promising young horseman Robinson being in both cases in the saddle. His success last year was the luckier of the two; for Kilwarlin, it may be remembered, was left so far behind at the start that almost any odds might have been had against him in running; and it is a rather curious fact that the own brother to Kilwarlin, Danbydale, should, at one time have been regarded as likely to be a dangerous competitor for his stable-companion Seabreeze this year.

Seabreeze is the first winner of the Oaks who has secured the St. Leger since Jannette won the double event in 1878; but in the year before that Marie Stuart had done the same, and Hannah again in 1871. Had she not been beaten at Goodwood six weeks ago she would have been a much greater favourite, for it would then have been assumed that she had retained the two-year-old form which enabled her to give Ayrshire 4 lb. and defeat him at Ascot, and that she is the only animal which ever made the unbeaten Friar's Balsam gallop in good earnest. But even as it is the daughter of Isonomy and St. Marguerite has done enough for fame; though her defeats by Briar-root in the one thousand guineas and by Phil at Ascot, to say nothing of the Goodwood fiasco, are rather blots upon her scutcheon. She has many other valuable engagements which she will probably win; and it must have been galling to the owner of Zanzibar, who sold Seabreeze, Satiety, and several other animals as yearlings to Lord Calthorpe, to see one of them win, while she herself run third with an animal which she had purchased for a high price. These, however, are among the lotteries of racing, and constitute no small part of its interest.

A COMMITTEE of officers, under Maj.-Gen. Smith, met at Aldershot to consider Maj. White's system for the direction and control of infantry fire by means of range-finders.

THE best safeguard for general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR, and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle, Re.-1-4

"THE SUBALTERN'S RUPEE."

THE following further letters have been addressed to the *St. James's Gazette* on the subject of the down-trodden rupee. "E. T. D." writes:—

Sir,—It is not often I differ seriously from the opinions expressed in your valuable paper; but, such a case having occurred, I hope you will allow me to explain how I differ from your article on the above subject. I do not, of course, deny that the fall of the rupee is a great hardship to many officers and others in India; but the one class to which it is least hardship—to which, indeed, it is sometimes a positive benefit—is the class above referred to. To say that where a subaltern formerly drew £100 he now draws only £66 is misleading: he does not draw pounds but rupees. It is true that where he was formerly able to send home £100 he can now only send home £66. But nine subalterns out of ten do not send home any appreciable portion of their pay; what little they spend on "Europe estores" they would probably not have been able to so spend at all in the old days—at any rate, if they were in an up-country station. The improved facilities of carriage have more than counteracted the fall of the rupee in this respect. But the chief point of my argument is, that most subalterns not only do not send money home, but actually receive it from home; and, consequently, the lower the rupee falls, the better for them. I was a subaltern in India myself once, and I used to rejoice when the rupee went down. When I got fourteen rupees instead of twelve for my sovereign I could keep another pole pony.

As to a "claim" for compensation for loss by exchange, I cannot admit that any Officer has any claim at all. He entered the service with a full knowledge that he would be paid in rupees, and that the rupee might "fall." If it had risen, would he have felt bound to refund the excess? It is no doubt hard on some officers with wives and families to support at home, and their cases might be charitably considered by the Government; but they, even, have no "claim" whatever. And, after all, the Government themselves are the greatest losers by the fall of the rupee: it is hard to expect them to bear other people's losses as well as their own. Let me implore you, Sir, to lend your aid in checking the gratuitous manufacture of such spurious grievances, if only in order that the genuine once may obtain recognition.

The second signed "Civil Engineers reads":—

Sir,—Indian officers, both civil and military, will read with satisfaction your article on "The Subaltern's Rupee."

The indirect injury to promotion resulting from the depreciation of the rupee and the consequent inhability of senior men to retire, is very great. In the Public Works Department the maximum retiring pension that can be gained is 5,000 rupees a year; but this is only attainable by those who have reached a certain rank in the department. In other cases officers must be content with a pension of 4,000 rupees, which, translated into sterling money at the current rate, is about £280.

In 1875 I passed both the entrance examinations for Sandhurst and Cooper's hill, and after careful consideration selected the profession which was lately described by Sir Frederick Bramwell, in his presidential address to the British Association as "not of the earth, earthy, but of a most beneficent nature, consistent with true poetic feeling and worthy of the highest order of intellect." I have never for a moment regretted my choice; but at times a gloom is cast over my life by the present burden of poverty and the prospect of having to retire eventually on a pension of perhaps less than £250 a year without having ever reached the higher grades of the profession.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPT. 28.

McGildowny, Lieut, R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.

SEPTEMBER 29.

Ducal, 2nd Lieut, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.
Warner, 2nd Lieut, Poona Horse, on leave, from Sirur.

SEPTEMBER 30.

Shadwell, Lieut, Suffolk Regt, from leave, from England.
Medley, Lieut, 19th Bengal Lancers, from leave, from England.
De Butts, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Poona.
Campbell, Lieut, Royal Fusiliers, from leave, from England.
Harrison, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Merriman, Colonel, R E, from leave, from Poona.
Birch, Lieut, Staff Officer, Colaba, from leave, from Poona.
Jackson, Colonel, R Scots Fus. from leave, from England.
Symonds, Captain, Royal Irish Regt, from leave, from England.
Webb, Captain, Bengal, Remount Depot, from furlough, from England.
Carleton, Lieut, R A, Bengal, from leave, from England.
Mallaby, Lieut, Worcester Regt, from leave, from England.
Twiss, Lieut, R E, on duty, from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 1.

Young, Surgeon, Major, 2nd Bengal Cavalry, from sick leave, from England.
Paton, Lieut, Royal, Lancaster Regt, on duty, from Karachi.

DEPARTURES.—SEPT. 30.

McGildowny, Lieut, R H A, from leave, to Kirkee.
Medley, Lieut, 19th Bengal Lancers, from leave, to Meerut.
Shadwell, Lieut, Suffolk Regt, from leave, to R. Pindi.
Symonds, Captain, R Irish Regt, from leave, to Nowshera.

OCTOBER 1.

Webb, Captain, Remount Dept, from furlough, to Hapur.
Campbell, Lieut, Royal Fusiliers, from leave, to Wellington.
Harrison, Lieut, R A, on leave, to England.
Jackson, Colonel, R Scots Fus, from leave, to Dagshai.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, October 2, 1888.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-quarters, on Thursday, the 4th instant, at 5-30 p. m. instead of Wednesday, the 3rd inst. All members are requested to attend.

2. Drill season will commence on the 20th instant. The following is the scale of parades to commence the season.

Oct. 20th. Commandant's Parade—March out.
Do. 27th. do. do. —Company drill.
Nov. 3rd. do. do. — Do.
Do. 10th. do. do. —Adjutant's drill.
Do. 17th. do. do. — Do.

Squad drills will be held at the Oval, Queen's Statue, &c., and schools commencing on the 15th instant.

3. The following members, having joined, are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 2649, Vol. S. S. Miranda, and No. 2650, Vol. A. D'Souza.

4. Capt Baird having returned from leave of absence, resumes charge of "A." Company from this date.

5. As the drill season commences on the 15th instant, it is requested that members will call at Head-quarters for their arms and accoutrements, not later than the 8th instant.

6. The monsoon drill at the Town Hall will be discontinued.

7. The following Extract from District orders is published for information, No. 1824. Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officer as follows:—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Bo. Vol. Rifle Corps, 22 days from 13th October to 3rd November, inclusive.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 30th September, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·818
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·1
Dew Point	74·8
Relative humidity of Air	79
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·2
General Direction of wind	W. NW. S. W. NW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	261
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	4·92
Do. Year	56·55
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st Oct.	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Dragoman, Captain J B Ross, sailed for Calcutta yesterday, in ballast.

THE Haji Cassum steamer Sultanie, Captain W E. Breese, cleared, yesterday, for Dunkirk, Aden with a general cargo.

THE s s Indrina, 2,339 tons, Captain F Burkell, from Cardiff, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, with a cargo of 4,062 tons coals. She is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE s s Clan Munro, 1,436 tons, Captain C Jones, from Glasgow (August 26), arrived in port, yesterday, with a general cargo, 4 horses, and the following passengers:—Surgeon-Major J and Mrs Young, and Mr Holiday.

THE B I S N steamer Commilla, Captain R P Jones, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, from Karachi, and the Kathiawad coast, with a general cargo and the following cabin, and 333 deck, passengers, the latter including a few military details:—Lieut Paton, Royal Lancaster Regt, Mr D' Souza, and one gentleman.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Berth.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Arabia	2314	G. Laird	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Sutlej	2143	W. D. Worcester	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Cuba	1374	R. Agnew	K	M. Mackenzie & Co
„ Kangra	1466	Ingram	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Chicago	1750	W. Morgan	P	.....

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Deccan	2022	P. W. Case	3	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Bormida	1499	E. De Negri	5	F. Bonnesi.
„ Sumatra	1406	Breese	7	Hajee Kassum.
„ Asama	2149	Noel	8	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
1	A. Rehman (bq)	Nakoda	Jedda, Aug. 6.
	Clan Munro (s)	Jones	Glasgow, Aug. 22.
	Commilla (s)	Jones	Karachi and Coast.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Dragoman (s)	Rose	Calcutta.
	D. Balduino (s)	Dodero	Genoa.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Chicago, for Hull.
„ Maharaja, for Calcutta and Coast.
„ Hindoo, for Cutch Mandvie.
„ Deccan, for China and Australia.
„ Commilla, for Karachi and Coast.
„ Assam, for London. &c.
„ Methley Hall, for Antwerp.
„ Indrani, for Havre.
„ Purulia, for Karachi and the Persian Gulf.
Ship John Davie, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
27 Khundalla s.....Alexander ..Bombay, Sept. 7.
Khalif s .....Nash .....Colombo, Sept. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 27.—Steamers Inahlonga, Mameluke, City of Oxford, Akaba, Shahzada and Palitana. Ship Jumna, and Barque Pharo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Kirby Hall s—20,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Chicago s—550 cwts dates, M Messa.

FOR LONDON.

Kangra s—20 bales hides, A Baradin and Co; 11 bales hides and 25 cwts gum, E Pirdina; 35 bales hides, H M H Dada and Co; 13 bales hides, B Boga.
Sutlej s—18 cases mace, M Dayal; 5 cwts ivory, G M Dhurumsey; 37 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HULL.

Chicago s—6,012 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co, 6,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 8,000 cwts wheat K Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Indrani s—7,002 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Asamo s—1,080 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 5,846 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 88 cwts cloves, T Gordhandas.
Arabia s—350 cwts copra, E Cadarbhai.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—257 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.
Deccan s—75 bales twist, I J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bormida s—25 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bormida s—224 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, E Cassombhai; 437 cwts raisins, 62 cwts gundaborne, 24 cwts sharkfins, and 317 cwts broken glass, &c, H Datoo; 100 bales twist, C Cusiram; 38 bales twist, K Veerji; 125 bales twist, S Sheodatrai; 200 bales twist, K Joormull; 150 bales twist, N Vithuldas; 40 bales twist, A Habibbhai; 73 bales twist, The Colaba L and M Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—40 bales piece-goods, T Moolji and Co; 11 bales twist and piece-goods, The Colaba L and M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Himalaya s—103 bales cotton, E Luchmandas.

THE Queen of Italy spent the last fortnight of August at Courmayeur, which is a favourite resort of Her Majesty. During her stay she distinguished herself as an Alpine tourist, making five considerable mountain ascents within ten days. Accompanied by two of her ladies and a chamberlain, with servants and guides, Queen Margaret first ascended Mont Cramont, which is over 8,000ft. high, and next day went up the Combal as far as the lake, which is at a height of nearly 5,750ft. Two days later she made the ascent of Mont Saxe, a fatiguing climb of eight hours; and next day ascended Mont Chetif, 9,500 ft. high. The most serious expedition was the ascent of Mont Geant, which rises to over 11,000 ft. The first 7,000ft. were accomplished in magnificent weather; then a storm arose, which speedily passed into a hurricane of snow. The visitors at Courmayeur watched with painful anxiety the movements of the little caravan, all tied with ropes, as they became hidden from view by the whirlwind of snow. It was a great relief when two mortar-shots announced their arrival at the Pavilion Cretes. Here the Queen passed the night in a miserable little room; she determined next morning to proceed in spite of the weather, and reached the summit. She arrived back at Courmayeur by 6 o'clock in the evening amid the jubilation of the little community.

ST. MARY'S Roman Catholic Church, Bradford, was the scene of an extraordinary occurrence on the morning of Sunday, Sept. 9. Just before the commencement of Mass, a woman sitting in a pew was seen to make a stab at a soldier in front. She was overpowered and removed by the police, to whom she made a curious statement. Before her marriage, she said, she was annoyed by the attentions of a man, who since her marriage had appeared to her in various disguises. Three weeks ago she thought she saw him in church in the dress of a soldier. In order to mark him, she brought a pair of scissors to church, sat behind him, and attempted to stab him. She afterwards admitted that he was the wrong man. The woman is an American, and was in an asylum a few years ago. She is on a visit to friends in Bradford. The soldier, a sergeant in the Essex regiment, named James, was badly cut on the ear, but is not dangerously wounded.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE Sanitary arrangements have had special attention, and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bed-room has a BATH-ROOM, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly STEAM POWER.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber-tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 330.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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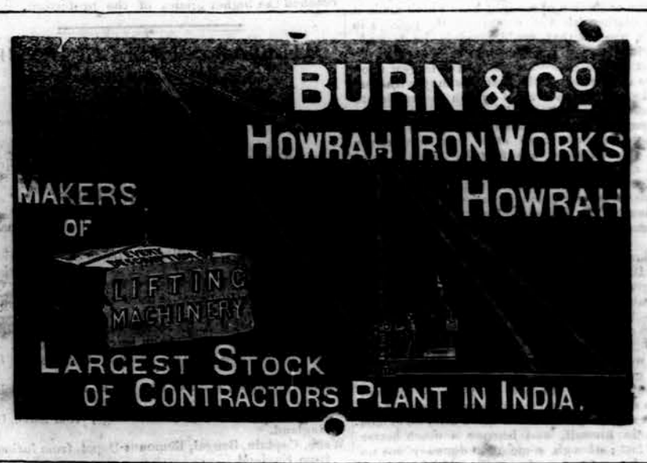

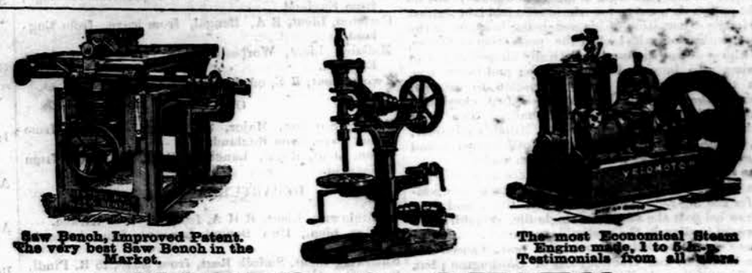

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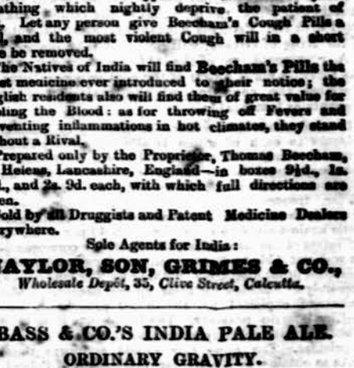

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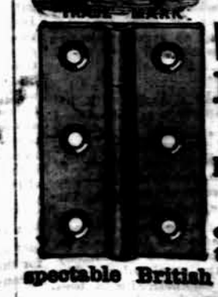

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